



THE INDEPENDENT

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INSIDE TODAY

Having a father worse than Jaws THE EYE

Suzanne Moore on the death of a culture heroine 19/FEATURES

Network+ with pages of IT jobs

TODAY'S NEWS

Harriet freed, with one bound

It was billed by some as the first great rebellion of the Labour Government, and a come-uppance for Harriet Harman, Secretary of State for Social Security. In the event, though, disgruntled Labour back-benchers stayed away in droves from the Commons when it came to debating the proposed cuts in single parents' benefit only eager Blair loyalists turned up to applaud the Government's firm line. Page 7

BSE inquiry

A public inquiry into the BSE crisis will be launched by ministers before Christmas. Billions of pounds have been paid in compensation and 20 people have died from CJD – more than enough, according to some Cabinet ministers – to justify the kind of inquiry that would normally be held into a major scandal or disaster. Page 12

Euro warning

Europe could split down the middle if the core group of countries who are creating the single currency go ahead with an "inner economic cabaret" that excludes nations like Britain, Gordon Brown, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warned in Brussels yesterday. Page 14

Grappelli dead

Stephane Grappelli, the world's most renowned jazz violinist who famously played alongside Django Reinhardt, died yesterday aged 89 following a career spanning 70 years. He continued to perform until only a few months ago. Page 3

The Eye, page 12

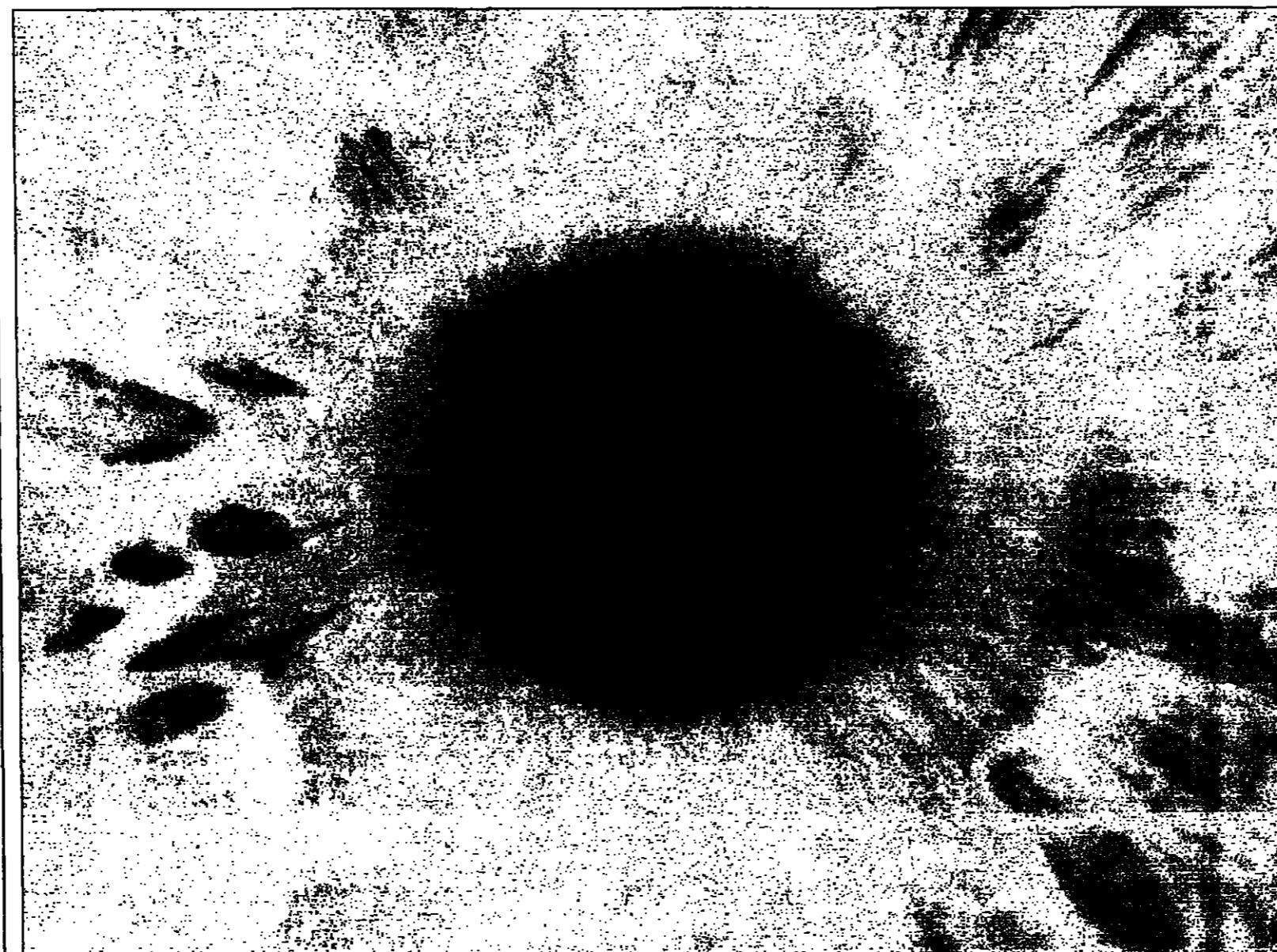
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Your eye. The ultimate ID card



Only you: The iris is as unique as a fingerprint and technology will soon allow eye patterns to be used as identification

Photograph: Science Photo Library

The PIN code of the future will be impossible to remember – yet you'll carry it everywhere. New cash machines will be able to read the pattern of your iris, uniquely and unforgivably identifying you. Charles Arthur, Science Editor, describes how Swindon is hosting a futuristic technology.

The head office branch of the Nationwide Building Society is to be the venue for a system which could eventually replace cash cards and the hassle of forgotten four-digit PINs – personal identification numbers. An automated teller machine (ATM) will go into use next year which has an inbuilt video camera that can scan the user's iris for 250 key characteristics in its radial pattern, and determine within two seconds if the person is who they claim to be.

Like fingerprints, the iris of-

fers a unique mark of identification. This could mark a breakthrough in the fight against fraud.

The new system, built by Sensar of New Jersey, compares the picture of the iris taken at the ATM with a previously stored image. It claims accuracy of better than 0.001 per cent and works even when the person is wearing contact lenses or glasses. It even works for blind people and those with cataracts. The only people for whom it does not appear to work are those born with a con-

genital form of blindness which leaves them without an iris.

Forgery is also impossible. Photographing the iris and sticking that on spectacles, or (gruesomely) taking out the eyeball would all fail, said Mike Magin, technology vice-president of Sensar, because the system detects the three-dimensions of the eye.

The system lights the iris, scans it with a video camera and then uses a computer to analyse the results. The extra cost is already less than \$25,000 (£15,250). If the system could be miniaturised and condensed onto a single chip, it could be used to personalise many other consumer items, replacing house and car keys, and offering a guaranteed password for PCs.

The Nationwide trial is expected to last six months. Nationwide chief executive, Brian Davis, said: "It will be fascinating to test our customers' reaction to it." Tom Drudy, head of Sensar, said: "We think it will change the way people do banking."

Cook pledges fund for war Jews

Britain is setting up a fund for survivors of the Holocaust, Robin Cook, the Foreign Secretary, will announce at the opening of the Nazi gold conference in London today.

All 15 countries who stood to benefit from £40m of gold from the Second World War settlements have agreed in principle that it should be bequeathed to the fund.

Thousands of victims of the Nazis are to benefit from the sale of the remaining 5.5 tonnes of gold captured from the Nazis and the Axis powers at the end of the war. Instead of the gold being returned to nations whose reserves were looted by the Germans, months of negotiations have secured agreement in principle that it should go to Holocaust survivors and their families.

Mr Cook, who will launch the fund when he opens the international conference on Nazi gold at Lancaster House this morning, will also appeal for other governments to make donations. He outlines the plans in an article in *The Independent* today.

Legislation going through the US House of Representatives has proposed a US contribution to such a fund of up to \$25m. The Foreign Office last night refused to say how much Britain would contribute.

The gold has been held for more than 50 years by the Tripartite Gold Commission (TGC), comprising Britain, America and France. Legal wrangles held up the final payouts which gave Jewish organisations the opportunity to plead that people, not nations, should be the beneficiaries.

Files found in the last year have shown that some of the TGC gold must have been stolen from Jews, including gold teeth fillings extracted in the concentration camps.

A fiery press conference held by the World Jewish Congress and the Holocaust Educational Trust in London yesterday suggested that million-pound offerings will not be enough for Jewish organisations who see this week's 40-nation gathering as the last chance to help Holocaust survivors.

Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, said they were expecting "10-figure" compensation – several billion dollars – from Switzerland alone. "Holocaust survivors are dying every day. I'm not waiting," he said.

— Louise Jury

Robin Cook, page 21

Suspended: the police guru of Blairite zero tolerance

The senior policeman who has pioneered zero tolerance policing was yesterday suspended on full pay. Michael Streeter, Legal Affairs Correspondent, looks at the future of a policing technique whose champions are led by Tony Blair



Ray Mallon: Suspended

Detective Superintendent Ray Mallon, whose tough policing policies in Middlesbrough attracted national and international interest, was suspended from duty yesterday following allegations of misconduct.

The controversial policy, which is said to have cut levels of crime in the area by 26 per cent, caused a flurry of interest among politicians such as Tony Blair and Jack Straw, both of whom met Mr Mallon – dubbed "Robocop" – during the general election.

The Prime Minister declared himself "passionate" in his support for the "new policing" which tackles minor crimes such as dropping litter, to create a climate in which more serious crime is not allowed to flourish.

Cleveland Assistant Chief Constable Robert Turnbull said Mr Mallon faced two separate allegations. One was passing on confidential information about an inquiry – called Operation Lance – into police corruption in the force to a third party. This is thought to refer to journalists. The second was of alleged activities which "could be construed as criminal conduct".

Mr Mallon later said he had done

nothing wrong, adding: "I have nothing to worry about."

Meanwhile, Assistant Chief Constable Andrew Timson of Northamptonshire Police has been appointed as an independent head of investigation into police corruption in Cleveland. He will oversee the existing internal inquiry, set up under the auspices of the Police Complaints Authority last month after two CID officers were suspended following the collapse of a drugs case. It is understood that fresh allegations arising since the original inquiry began include claims of assault on members of the public by unnamed officers.

The suspension of a senior figure

such as Mr Mallon, one so closely identified with a policy criticised by some other police forces, will raise questions about the future of zero tolerance policing both in Cleveland and elsewhere.

However, Mr Turnbull said the policy would continue: "Positive policing as we prefer to call it will continue to be operated by the force. Zero tolerance is bigger than one man."

He said the allegations of police corruption which led to the suspension of the two detectives last month related to incidents in 1993 and 1994 – before the new policy – as well as the past year. The pair, Sean Allen and Brendan Whitehead, were suspended over allegations that they supplied heroin to a suspect in return for confessions. There have been claims that up to 500 cases would have to be re-opened by the force.

Labour politicians such as Mr Straw see zero tolerance as a way of dealing with crime, tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime" since, however, some chief constables, notably Charles Pollard of Thames Valley Police, have warned that while having a short-term use, zero tolerance had its dangers – and that confrontational policing could lead to social disorder.

Mr Mallon, 42, is a blunt-speaking policeman who has been feted by Tony Blair as well as Labour politicians. A teetotal, non-smoking fitness fanatic, and a former water polo international, when he took over as head of Middlesbrough CID at the start of this year he pledged that he would ask to be sacked if he did not

reduce crime by 20 per cent in 18 months.

Officers have been told to stop people for spitting, swearing, dropping litter and any other anti-social crime. Mr Mallon used to hold morning briefings similar to those on the fictional television police series *Hill Street Blues*, telling officers "You are the law, make a difference."

He reduced his zero tolerance philosophy to: "Strategy is what. Tactics: the how. Motivation: workforce, management, media, public."

After his arrival as head of CID, a third of the department's detectives left, amid suggestions that their faces did not fit. Cleveland Police have been using CS sprays more than any other force in Britain and a fourfold increase in the number of suspects being stopped and searched has drawn criticism from civil liberties groups.

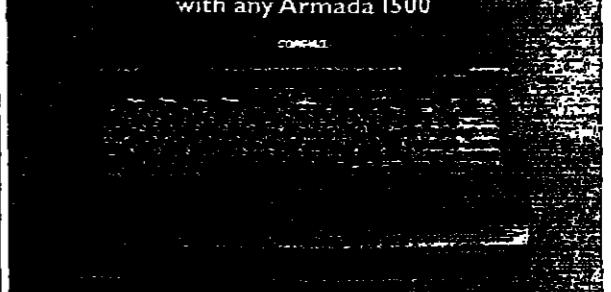
Tony Williams, of the Police Complaints Authority, said yesterday that in the wider inquiry they were investigating "serious criminal and disciplinary" issues. "Both the force and the PCA will take an extremely serious view of any attempt to interfere with this inquiry or obstruct it in any way," he said.

Last night Downing Street said the Government was determined to tackle crime and that zero tolerance "had a part to play". There was no comment on the suspension.

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COLUMN ONE

Murder inquiry seeks to get inside killers' minds

The classic British murder, said George Orwell, was one that you could pore over in the Sunday newspaper after eating your roast beef and suet pudding. The murder, like the traditional Sunday lunch, would have a well-defined list of ingredients. Typically, the killer was a professional married man who had an obsession with another woman. After much soul-searching he would decide that an elaborate plan to poison his wife was the only way to resolve the dilemma with his social standing apparently intact.

To Orwell (pictured), who wrote about the decline of such killings in a famous essay in *Tribune* in 1945, growing social instability meant that murder was increasingly likely to be a more spontaneous affair. The "old poisonings", he lamented, did at least "have strong emotions behind them".

Yet even today, amid the film imagery of drive-by slayings and terrorist massacres, it remains a statistical fact that you are more likely to know your killer than the thief who takes your video recorder.

Half of female murder victims are killed by family members or partners. And two-thirds of male victims know their killers. And unlike car thieves, vandals and burglars, the killer is fairly easy to track down. Most are apprehended or identified at the scene of the crime and 95 per cent of the 600 or so murders a year are cleared up.

But despite public outrage over crime levels and what the police often describe as "senseless killings", no one has yet thought systematically to ask the killers themselves why they do it.

Until now, *The Independent* has learned that the Prison Service and Scottish Office have agreed for a team of criminologists to visit jails and probation centres and speak face-to-face with 175 British killers. Publicly funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, this will be the biggest study of murder ever carried out in Britain. The results will be analysed at the universities of Manchester, Newcastle and Glasgow.

The researchers will have access to the killers' prison and probation files, so that they can build up a life history of each individual. They will speak to domestic murderers, serial killers, child killers and sex attackers who murder their victims. Their purpose is to pinpoint the social, family and individual factors which drive men and women to kill. The researchers believe that if they can identify patterns of behaviour then potential killers can be stopped.

"In this country you are at very little risk of being killed by someone you don't know," said Russell Dobash, Professor of Criminology at Manchester University, who is leading the study. "We want to identify risk factors [and] the pathways to homicide. Hopefully, in future we can intervene more effectively to prevent this lethal violence."

— Ian Burrell

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PEOPLE



Rory and Wendy bring God up to date

Thora Hird and Harry Secombe they're not. Rory and Wendy Alec (above) are the shiny new faces of religious broadcasting. She looks like Fenella Fielding in *Carry on Screaming*, while he looks like a blow-dried member of Bucks Fizz. And yesterday the Alecs, a pair of South African charismatic Christians, launched a highly expensive publicity and advertising campaign for their brainchild: God The Christian Channel.

In the unlikely surroundings of Sir Terence Conran's swish Soho eatery Mezzo the pair drew on a show-business past of singing in nightclubs to present a tape of Christian programmes for the MTV generation. Although reliant on United States televangelists, they are also trying to make Christian programmes hip by using up-to-date presentation techniques and marketing. They are even trying to trademark the word God. "We hope to give material that is going to attract a generation that is never going to walk into a church," says Mrs Alec. "Most Christian television is extremely irrelevant and old-fashioned. It is aimed at the over 55s." Instead of importing 70 per cent of their output from American evangelists as they do now, the Alecs hope to start exporting programmes to the US.

Wendy Alec became a charismatic Christian after seeing the face of Jesus in a mirror in the lavatory of a nightclub she was singing in. She joined up with Rory while touring South Africa in a Christian group and the two decided to set up a Christian channel in Europe after a preacher prophesied that they would.

Two years ago they had just £140,000 in start up funds, two hours in the middle of the night on Astra and a pile of free tapes from American television evangelists. Now the channel costs almost £3m a year to run and they are producing seven hours of original programmes a week. God The Christian Channel is currently beamed to 22 million satellite and cable homes across Europe from the Astra satellite for seven hours a day. Next April it will go to 24 hours a day and when digital television launches the Alecs have a licence for six channels of Christian output. Also included will be a Christian shopping channel — for tapes and books, but not holy water.

Funding comes from the US television evangelists who pay to get access to a European audience and from a charity that viewers can make donations to. British regulations mean that they are not allowed to appeal for funds in air the way that has made American evangelists rich. But they are benefiting from the growth in the charismatic movement in Britain.

— Paul McCann, Media Correspondent

Football coach wins her sex discrimination case

A football coach who claims she was denied a top qualification because she was a woman has won her sex-discrimination case against the Football Association. Vanessa Hardwick (pictured), 32, said yesterday that she had been awarded £5,000 for injury to her feelings.

"There could be more to follow because of things like potential loss of earnings, which have yet to be assessed," she said.

The FA said that it was very disappointed with the outcome of the tribunal and would appeal.

Ms Hardwick, a physical education teacher of Ilkeston, north-west London, took action after failing to

get her advanced coaching licence ining one of the boys - not being in with the innuendos - made it more intimidating and stressful," she said. "I suffered because I was assessed on my ability to play men's football in their style and not women's, which is vastly different, and that put me at a disadvantage." Yesterday she said the four-day hearing was "worth the hassle", adding that she was trying for the advanced coaching licence again. "My aim is to go to America and coach," she said.

Ms Hardwick was backed in the case by the Equal Opportunities Commission and National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.



last year. She claimed at London North industrial tribunal that leaders of Lilleshall, Shropshire, made her feel out of place in a "world run by men for men".

"The course was physically and emotionally demanding and not be-

UPDATE

HEALTH

A calm mind makes for a healthy heart

Stress can damage the arteries as much as smoking or high levels of cholesterol, according to a study. But it is not the stress itself but how people cope with it that counts. United States researchers who studied 900 Finnish men found those who showed the most extreme response to mental stress tests had the thickest blockages in their carotid arteries — the vessels supplying blood to the brain. The researchers, from the University of Pittsburgh, monitored the men performing a series of stressful tasks adjusting the difficulty level so that no one got more than 60 per cent right. The findings, published in the American Heart Association journal *Circulation*, showed that those with the highest blood pressure had the thickest arteries.

— Jeremy Laurance, Health Editor

MOTORING

Drivers misjudge drink-drive limit

Three in four motorists would support a reduction in the legal drink-drive limit, and 84 per cent of motorists believe police should enforce the drink-drive laws more rigorously, a new survey says. The findings, from motor insurance company Eagle Star, came as the Government launched its £2m Christmas crackdown on drinking drivers. Last week, the Government announced it was publicly consulting on lowering the drink-drive limit from 80mg of alcohol per 100ml of blood to 50mg. However, the survey said 44 per cent of motorists did not know the existing legal limit and 32 per cent who believed they knew the limits, dangerously underestimated them.



COMMUNICATION

Edinburgh serves rhubarb and fog

In the Plain Language Commission's annual awards, the top award, the Gold-en Rhubarb Trophy, went to the City of Edinburgh Council. Their letter to a local resident was described by Martin Cutts, research director of the commission, as "a fog of puzzling and pompous English". Runner-up was Scottish Amicable Investment Managers Ltd. for a 164-word sentence, couched in incomprehensible legalistic language. Northern Electric plc of Newcastle upon Tyne was a poor third for the "incredibly small print" of its conditions of supply, which Mr Cutts remarked were illegible "without a magnifying glass".

— Louise Hancock

TOURIST RATES

Australia (dollars)	2.39	Italy (lira)	2,844
Austria (schillings)	20.34	Japan (yen)	213.53
Belgium (francs)	59.73	Malta (lira)	0.63
Canada (\$)	2.33	Netherlands (guilders)	3.25
Cyprus (pounds)	0.84	Norway (kroner)	11.88
Denmark (kroner)	11.08	Portugal (escudos)	293.70
France (francs)	9.68	Spain (pesetas)	244.40
Germany (marks)	2.90	Sweden (kroner)	12.81
Greece (drachmai)	462.34	Switzerland (francs)	2.34
Hong Kong (\$)	12.61	Turkey (lira)	316.969
Ireland (pounds)	1.10	USA (\$)	1.64

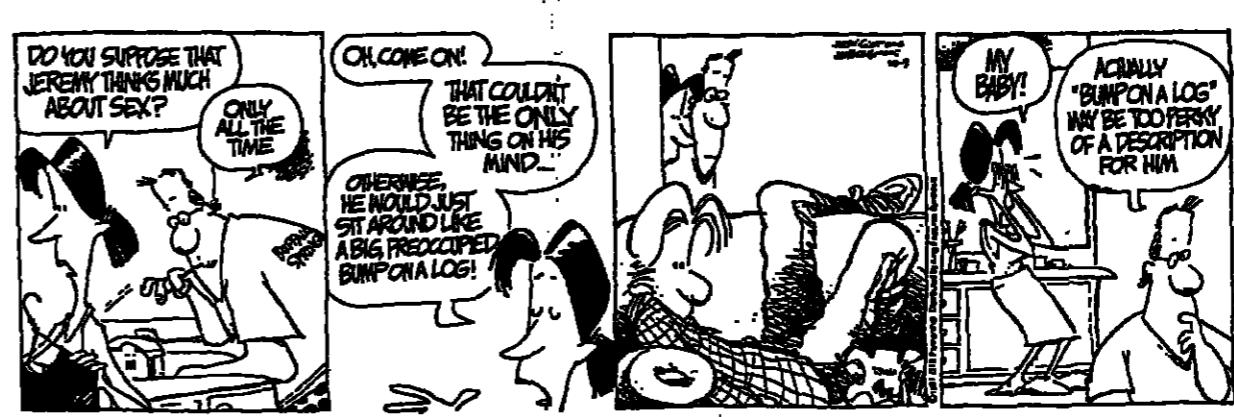
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by Chris Priestley ZITS



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IN TOMORROW'S INDEPENDENT

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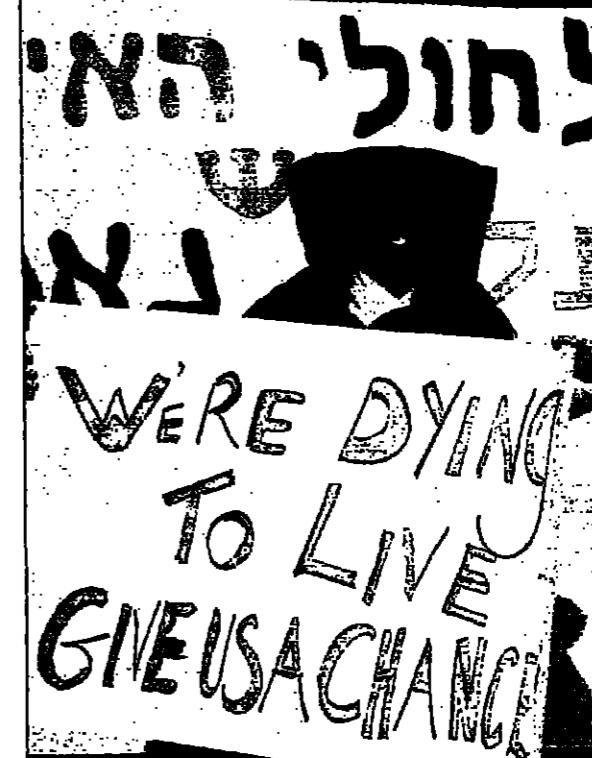
The perennial
charm of
Peter Pan
FEATURES

Styled to kill:
power dressing
Bond style
CITY +



Moonlighting
from the
City
CITY +

Worlds Aids Day is marked around the world



Global issues (clockwise from top left) A trumpeter in Madrid paying tribute to Spanish Aids victims; prostitutes and health workers marching in New Delhi to call for better medical facilities for the 3 to 5 million Indians estimated to be HIV positive; an Aids activist in Jerusalem protesting against the Israeli government's refusal to fund new research; the 'Celebration of Life' vigil in Green Park, central London; Kenyan orphans demonstrating in Nairobi and free condoms being distributed in Bangkok

Photographs: AP, Reuters, and Peter Macdiarmid

One passenger, one bag: US airline risks all with in-flight restriction

Board a domestic flight in America and you know you have certain rights: You are entitled to eat nothing but peanuts and suffer considerable physical discomfort. Best of all, say David Usborne in New York and Randeep Ramesh, you are entitled to bruise, batter and fight other passengers for space in the overhead lockers.

It has been the problem no airline has been willing to acknowledge. Passengers flying within the United States have long been allowed to take two carry-on bags into the cabin. Now one carrier is saying enough is enough.

Starting last week, just in time for the Thanksgiving travel rush, Northwest Airlines took the startling and courageous

step of limiting passengers to just one carry-on case, plus a hand-bag or a lap-top computer. Anything else, it has decreed, must be checked into the hold.

This for travellers who have traditionally been able to carry as much in the cabin as Europeans can take in an aircraft's hold.

The response from the US public has not been a happy one. The old two-bag rule was already generous but it was also widely flouted. Nervous of surrendering cases to baggage systems that either chewed them or lost them, passengers routinely haul what looks like half their worldly goods straight to their seats.

Even if bags do survive the handlers, the simple matter of waiting 10 minutes at the baggage carousel at the end of a flight is anathema to a society that likes its service – whether it be eating in restaurants or buying by mail order – to be as close to instant as possible.

For British travellers, the service provided is determined by the price of your ticket. Fly on

Concorde and take 12 kg of hand luggage. Pay an economy class fare and you can end up with a size limit and be allowed only 5kg.

The Association of Flight Attendants, which has been pushing for an end to the two-bag regime, recently reported that 4,000 passengers suffered injuries in North America last year because of items bursting forth from overstuffed overhead bins. Amongst the missiles were car batteries, birthday cakes, cases of wine and, on one occasion, a bloody yak leg, the attendant alleged.

The risk is greatest in the event of an emergency or crash landing. In one Canadian crash, "overhead bins collapse on top of people, injuring and trapping many of them". The debris blocked four of the aircraft's seven exits.

Airlines point out many of the passengers' requests border on the bizarre. One traveller on a recent British Airways flight tried to bring a Formula One wheel on board. Another in-

stance in Lagos saw a man pass immigration and security counters carrying a complete exhaust assembly for a Mercedes car.

In Britain the problem is made worse by the huge shopping malls that tempt travellers at the airport. "What do you when a passenger has bought a 14 inch television from Dixons in the duty free?" asked Tony Mahood, BA's manager for customer service standards.

It may not be long before other US airlines follow the European model. Yesterday, United Airlines began testing a one-bag only rule on its flights out of Des Moines, Iowa. American Airlines has also signalled a desire to crack down on the carry-on crushes.

The Federal Aviation Authority, which oversees the US air industry, has said it is reluctant to issue regulations to govern what it says is a matter of "passenger behaviour". It has promised, however, to issue guidelines on carry-on limits and they are likely to be in Northwest's favour.

Curtain comes down on a jazz legend

Stephane Grappelli, the great jazz violinist, once said that he would go on playing until the "final curtain". Yesterday the performance ended. Paul McCann recalls a career that spanned Django Reinhardt and Nigel Kennedy.

The world's greatest living jazz violinist finally laid down his bow yesterday after a 70-year playing career, when he died in Paris at the age of 80. Grappelli died in a clinic where he had an operation for a hernia last week. The cause of death has not been disclosed.

Friends reported yesterday that he had been ill and in the

clinic for some weeks, but had been playing his brand of swing jazz to audiences in Australia as recently as last summer – despite needing a wheelchair for the performance and oxygen when he came off stage. In September this year he accepted the Legion D'Honneur from President Chirac.

A slight stroke in 1993 forced Grappelli to cancel a series of gigs. In 1994, he had surgery to replace an artery in his neck, and that kept him off the stage for two months.

But his need to spread the music he loved was unstoppable: "I love to tour. I have to tour! I am like a shark; I won't stop," he once said. "I will play until the final curtain."

Lord Menihin, speaking from Germany yesterday said: "He was perhaps the most

beloved violinist and brought more joy to people than anybody else that I can think of in the string world."

Pete King, director of Ron Scott's Jazz Club, said: "He has made a huge contribution to jazz. "He was an incredible player and a very melodic player whose music was so attractive to his listeners."

Grappelli and his partner in the Hot Club Quintet, gypsy guitarist Django Reinhardt, broke the American dominance of jazz when they played to audiences across Europe in the 1930s, despite initial audience hostility.

Born in 1908, the son of a philosophy professor, Grappelli began his musical career at 15 as a pianist for silent films. He won a scholarship to the Isadora Duncan school and the

Paris Conservatoire where he studied piano and violin.

After stops playing sax, accordion and drums he chose the violin, modestly saying later: "I chose the violin because there is not too much competition."

After being spotted by music critics in an orchestra in a Paris Hotel he and Reinhardt formed the Hot Club Quintet which went on to become the most influential and popular jazz band in Europe. They popularised the "swing" sound that formed the soundtrack to a million wartime romances.

After the war, he did not return to touring until the Sixties. Then he started his endless globetrotting, playing romantic tunes from the great writers of the jazz era: George Gershwin, Jerome Kern and Cole Porter.

Obituary, page 22

SIEMENS

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Train firms 'put profits before safety'

Some private rail companies are failing to improve passenger safety because of the extra cost, according to a Health and Safety Executive report released yesterday. Rondeep Ramesh, Transport Correspondent, reports on the potentially lethal practice of putting profits before safety.

Serious charges were levelled at the privatised rail network yesterday. Both Railtrack and the private train operators came under fire from safety inspectors.

Stan Robertson, the Chief Inspector of Railways, highlighted a number of instances where the HSE had to step in.

At a viaduct in Kent, Railtrack had refused to put up a fence to prevent people being showered by objects thrown from train windows. Railtrack appealed against HSE's intervention but had to back down.

A private train company wanted to use old slam door trains - criticised by the HSE - on InterCity trains which did not have central locking. The company said modifying the stock was not justified, now "fewer people were falling out of train doors". Unsurprisingly, the HSE did not accept this argument.

Some rail employers were even "misusing" the "risk assessment system" as a justification for reducing safety levels, the report added.

"The most common justification is that maintenance of the existing situation is too costly

and thus is not reasonably practicable," said Mr Robertson. "It is a fact that managers now do not want to spend money where they feel they do not need to. I expect operators to go that extra step in the pursuit of safety rather than stop as soon as figures indicate that they appear to be justified in doing so."

The privatised railway network has seen an increasing number of managers who considered the present safety requirements as, according to one manager, "overly-stringent".

However, the HSE does not accept this. Mr Robertson said some railway managers thought they had nothing more to do once their safety plan - known as a safety case - had been approved.

In the foreword to the report, he went on: "Consequently, they take umbrage if a railway inspector asks for something to be modified to make it less dangerous. The reality is... there will always be room for improvement."

Ministers responded to the report with harsh words. Gavin Strang, the transport minister, warned train operators not to put profits before safety. He said: "Profit must not be put before the wellbeing of staff and passengers, and operators should not take these broadly encouraging statistics as an excuse for complacency."

The statistics for the 12 months ending March 1997 revealed that arson was the cause of 64 per cent of passenger train fires; and there was a 53 per cent increase in trains running into obstructions deliberately placed on tracks. Fatalities, at 25, were the lowest ever, and only two people were killed after falling from carriages.



Onwards and upwards: Playtime at Pembury House

Photograph: Peter Macdiarmid

After hours childcare solves missing link

Seven early-year centres around the country yesterday became the first to join a flagship Government scheme to end the divide between nursery schooling and childcare. Lucy Ward, Education Correspondent, visited one of the pioneering "one-stop shops."

For some of the three- and four-year-olds at Pembury House Centre for Childhood, in Haringey, north London, 3.15pm means home time. For others, the end of the school day signals a switch to play time, with songs, reading and rhymes and a snack in the hall until mum or dad arrives at 5.45pm to collect them.

The mix of care and education, launched at the start of this term, has already been seized on by parents in the deprived borough. The arrangement offers parents affordable and reliable childcare for an hour before school and two-and-a-half hours afterwards, allowing them time to work, study or search for a job.

Pembury House's efforts to bridge the gap between the needs of parents and children have impressed the Government. Jointly with a neighbouring centre, also run by Haringey and offering babysitting, nursery and adult education, Pembury is one of seven centres named yesterday as "beacons of excellence" to spread primary ideas across early-years services.

The common factor linking each pilot scheme is an emphasis on integrating early education, childcare and family services to meet the needs of both children and parents, including those who work or bring up a family single-handed.

Pembury House, which also runs training for adults in childcare and playwork on site, has a history of adapting to parents' requirements.

The original building, thrown up in the Second World War, with an air raid shelter in the garden, provided nursery care for children whose mothers were busy with war work.

The present centre, housed in a bright, purpose-designed building, opened last year, will offer a holiday club for children, together with a parent and toddler club and talks for parents on child health and education.

So far, eight families use the before-and-after-school care, priced at £2.20 an hour, with concessions for those on benefits. Others say the option has freed them to look for work.

Mix-up blamed for 'CJD transplants'

An administrative mix-up was yesterday being blamed for three people receiving corneas from a woman who had Creutzfeld-Jakob Disease.

Two men and a woman, from Wolverhampton, Liverpool and Manchester, were told that they have received the corneas from the surface of the eye - from a woman who had CJD, as it was confirmed that the disease can be transmitted by that route.

The patients' identities were not revealed, but Dr Andrew Tullo of the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital said the operations had been carried out earlier this year. The donor, Marion Hamilton, died aged 53 in Shropshire from lung cancer, and was then found to have CJD during a post-mortem. The UK Transplant Support Service Authority (UKTSSA), which runs the eye bank at the hospital, was not told until last month.

The Scottish Office was yesterday preparing a report on the case, which was being blamed on a "breakdown in communication" between the different organisations. A helpline for concerned patients has been set up on 0161 276 8500.

Luxor body search

The search for the missing body of a British tourist killed in the Luxor massacre was last night concentrating on Colombia.

The assistant deputy West Yorkshire coroner James Turnbull said he had been told that the body of Karina Turner, from West Yorkshire was not in Japan, Switzerland, Bulgaria or Germany. The only other country where bodies were sent after the massacre was Colombia.

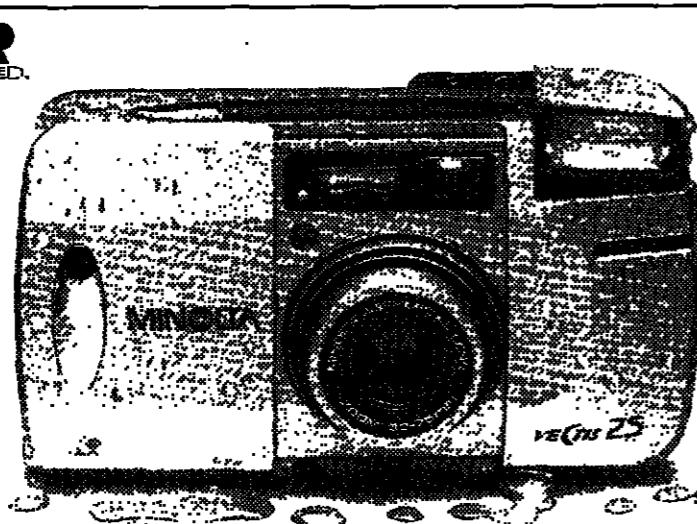
The body of Karina's mother, Joan, 53, had wrongly been sent to Switzerland.

Turner art protest

The four finalists of the Turner Prize and other artists, including Damien Hirst and Bridget Riley, will present a petition to the Government today protesting at the introduction of museum charges.

Their protest comes on the day that the winner of the Turner Prize is to be announced. The modern art prize has an all-female short-list for the first time. Angela Bulloch, Gillian Wearing, Cornelia Parker and Christine Borland will hand in the petition to Chris Smith, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.

— Kate Watson-Smyth



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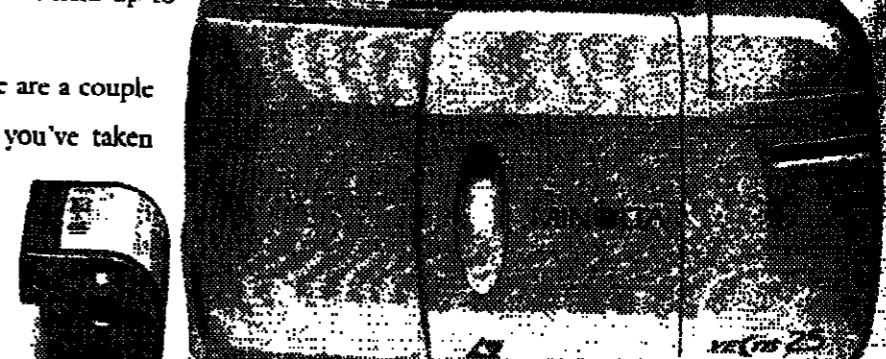
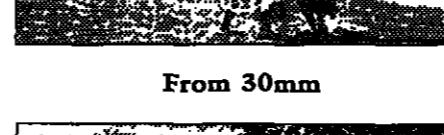
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الراجل

blamed for
transplants'

more mix-up was yesterday for three people receiving a woman who had CJD.

A woman from Liverpool and Manchester were given the cornea of the eye - from a woman who it was confirmed that the donor's identities were not known.

Dr Andrew Tullo of the Royal Eye Hospital said the operation had been carried out earlier this year. Marion Hamilton, of Warrington, from lung cancer, was found to have CJD during a UK Transplant Support Unit (UKTSSA) which ran at the hospital, was not flagged.

British Office was yesterday report on the case, which caused a breakdown in communication between the different organisations for concerned patients. Call 0161 276 8500.

body search

for the missing body of a British man in the Luton massacre - a man

agent from West Yorkshire, was turned said he had seen the body of Karina Turner from

she was not in Japan, Switzerland or Germany. The man whose

body was seen in the

Colombia.

of Karina's mother, Jean, has

been sent to Switzerland.

art protest

parts of the Turner line, including

including Damien Hirst, will present a protest

today preceding an art

exhibition at the

London's Royal Academy.

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7/POLITICS

Shy benefits rebels make way for 'Tone's clones'

A predicted Commons rebellion over cuts in lone parents' benefits failed to materialise last night as unhappy backbenchers stayed away. Fran Abrams, Political Correspondent, watched as loyal Labour MPs queued up to support the Government line.

Labour rebels stayed away in droves from yesterday's debate on benefits and welfare reform. Instead, the benches were packed with eager, newly-elected MPs anxious to win Brownie points from party whips.

Earlier in the day, Downing Street had ruled out suggestions that it might delay the implementation of the cuts, clearly relishing the opportunity to display strength in the face of left-wing protests.

There could still be a rebellion when the Government's measures are put to the vote next Wednesday. But last night's Conservative motion attacking ministers for implementing the previous government's cuts won no support from Labour.

At times, the lack of opposition on the Labour side was almost comical. "Tone's clones" rose one after another to support the Government until the shadow social security spokesman, Iain Duncan Smith, accused the whips of having orchestrated their efforts.

There were even claims that Ken Livingstone, a vocal opponent of the changes, had phoned to say he would have been present but had twisted his ankle on the Tube, though these could not be confirmed. Others simply went missing without explanation.

Among the new Labour recruits who packed the chamber to back the beleaguered Secretary of State for Social Security, Harriet Harman, was Caroline Flint, MP for Don Valley.

"I am very proud that new Labour is beginning to prioritise work over welfare, opportunity over waste. This government will face up to the growing numbers of women who need and want to work," she said.

A stream of others were anxious to intervene during Mr Duncan Smith's speech, each apparently armed by the whips with a piece of information on his earlier pronouncements on welfare or on the Conservative government's record.

Mr Duncan Smith accused Helen Brinton, the ultra-loyal MP for Peterborough, of having been given an "intervention list" by the whips.

When in opposition, Labour front benchers had gone around the country making wild promises, including pledges to reverse lone parent benefit cuts, and they should now be held to account, he argued.

"It wasn't so much a case of

a wet Wednesday in Dudley as



Driving force: Harriet Harman arriving at the House of Commons for yesterday's debate on welfare reform

Photograph: Nicola Kurn

a UK-wide programme of empty promises seven days a week. No wonder the backbenchers have smelt a rat," he said.

The only dissent on the government side came from the left-winger, Dennis Skinner.

"Some lone parents don't want to work. They want to look after their children and therefore should not be penalised because they take that honourable stance," he said.

Ms Harman announced a

conference to be held next month on a national childcare strategy - a measure which appeared to have been hastily arranged, as no date or venue had been fixed for the event.

"Too many lone mothers

have been written off to a life of dependency on income support. Lone mothers want to work for the same reason as married women work - for a better standard of living for their children," she said.

The only opposition came from the Liberal Democrats. Their spokesman, David Rendel, said the Government could afford to reverse the cuts.

The Government won the vote by 336 to 131.

Jowell gears up for round three in Formula One tobacco advertising battle

Tessa Jowell, public health minister, will today face her third grilling by MPs over Formula One's exclusion from an EU ban on tobacco advertising. Colin Brown, Chief Political Correspondent, reports she has new figures to support her case.

Tessa Jowell will be on the defensive today when she is challenged by MPs over Britain's demand that Formula One should be given permanent exclusion from the EU ban.

The public health minister is going to the European Council on Thursday facing criticism that she risks wrecking a European-wide deal by holding out for the exclusion of F1. Last week Labour MPs

joined in attacking the policy, and have summoned her to face fresh questioning today. Two committees said claims that 50,000 jobs would be lost were exaggerated.

Ms Jowell is expected on Thursday to offer a compromise to accept a ban on tobacco sponsorship of motor racing but delay it for ten years.

The select committees for health and European legisla-

tion both said it should be treated like other sports, which are faced with a ban in four to five years. She is unlikely to set out Britain's negotiating position before the EU meeting.

Some Tory MPs were preparing to accuse her of breaking Commons rules today by failing to deliver a memorandum on the cost of implementing a ban. But Whitchall sources said she would be go-

ing to the committee armed with a new paper, setting out the costs to different sections of industry, including the billboard hoarding trade, of complying with an EU ban.

Ms Jowell vehemently denied allegations last week that Tony Blair bowed to the pressure from the motor racing lobby after the party received a donation of £1m from Bernie Ecclestone, the head of F1. But

the Government was forced to announce that the party was returning the donation to avoid further embarrassment.

She has been called back by the European legislation committee to face further cross-examination because MPs were dissatisfied with her replies.

Some of the questioning by Labour MPs was the most hostile faced by a minister from her own side since the election. At

the hearing of the health committee, Ms Jowell was told she was "defending the indefensible". Audrey Wise, the Labour MP, said the motor racing industry was getting its way because of its influence.

The health committee in its report also reminded Ms Jowell that as one of its members she had signed up to a report criticising the Tory Government over tobacco advertising.

PCC can be sued over privacy

The Press Complaints Commission is to lobby the Government to exclude newspapers from provisions of the Bill to incorporate the European Convention on Human Rights into British law.

It follows confirmation yesterday from Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, that the Bill, as drafted, will allow individuals to take the PCC to court to protect their privacy.

Lord Irvine said new legal opinion had changed his previous assumption that the organisation would not be covered by the Bill as a public authority.

"It is possible that the PCC will be held to be a 'public authority' under the Human Rights Bill when it becomes law," he said in a statement.

"I had earlier thought that it probably would not, but an opinion given to the PCC by David Pannick QC persuaded me that it probably will be."

This means that claimants who believe that their right to privacy has been breached by the press will be able to take the PCC to court for failing to protect them.

Lord Irvine said that it should be welcomed by the press - although he warned that the PCC would have to develop tougher powers to curb newspapers that infringed the Convention.

In particular, he suggested that could include the power to order payment of compensation to claimants whose privacy was breached. "This is good news for the press, because the courts will regard the PCC as the primary body to provide effective protection to people who suffer from press abuses," he said.

"Provided, therefore, that self-regulation is strong and effective the courts will not intervene with injunctions."

— Michael Streeter

Legal Affairs Correspondent



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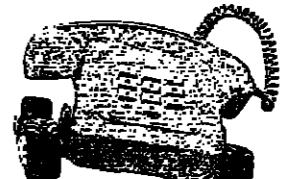
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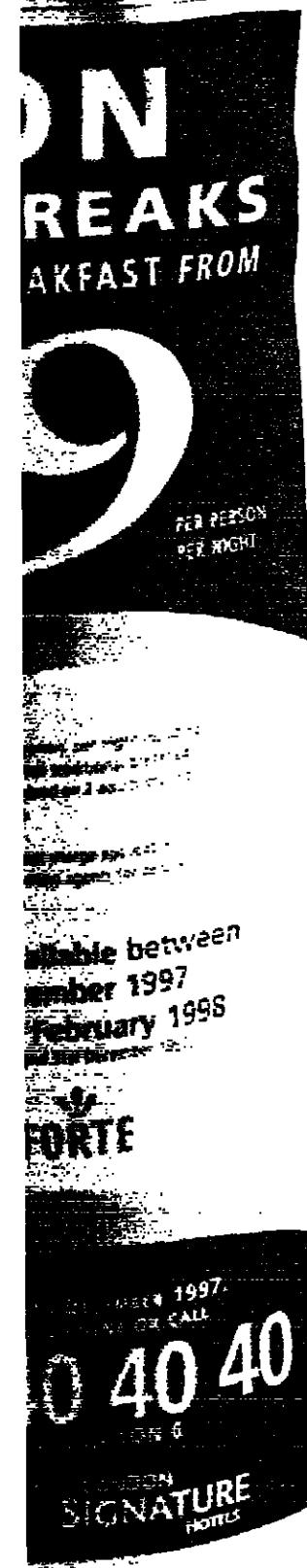
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Sell, sell: Staff at Selfridges in London yesterday arranging Teletubbies dolls for sale before an expected rush of shoppers. Photograph: Peter Macdiarmid

Law reform leads to rough justice fears

An obscure clause tacked onto the Criminal Procedure Act last year will have the effect of stopping investigations into miscarriages of justice. Paul McCann, Media Correspondent, asks if a measure aimed at paedophiles will end up keeping the innocent behind bars.

Lawyers, journalists and programmes like *Trial and Error* which investigate miscarriages of justice are threatened by a new law which makes disclosing the evidence from a court case a contempt of court.

The Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act, which became law last year, was created to change the rules covering the disclosure of police evidence to defence counsel in criminal trials. Clause 17 of the Act now makes all the material given to the defence confidential to the case. To disclose it to outside parties is now a contempt of court.

"I am very, very concerned that this will close us down," says David Jessel, the broadcaster and veteran investigator of miscarriages of justice. "When we do investigations it is through a thorough reading of the disclosed material that we can build our case. Now we are not going to be able to do that."

Jim Nichol, the solicitor who fought to get the Bridgewater Three released, is seeking a barristers' opinion on the new law and plans to ask for a meeting with the Home Secretary.

"This could be the end of investigative journalism into convictions," said Mr Nichol. "And it slipped through without anyone fighting it."

The Act lifts confidentiality on material used in open court, but Mr Nichol believes this is inadequate for reopening an investigation. "You very seldom see any material in open courts, you hear evidence, you don't see full statements, you don't see fingerprints or all the other material we get in evidence."

"This law now makes it an offence for a prisoner to send me his case files so that I can look into his case. If I read those files I'm committing an offence."

The clause was included in the Act at a late stage in its passage through Parliament because of concerns about paedophiles using sexually explicit evidence from their cases as pornography. Stories in the press indicated that some of the material was being exchanged with other convicted paedophiles.

It was also intended to prevent prisoners using the material to blackmail witnesses and other defendants.

The Act allows for a prisoner to apply to a court to be able to release his evidence, but Mr Nichol believes this just adds another barrier to overturning miscarriages of justice. "These cases only get reopened because prisoners circulate their evidence to whoever will look, to see if someone will take it up. It is impossible to take up a prisoner's case and go through the process if you haven't seen all the evidence."

Without access to court documents, programmes like *Rough Justice*, *World in Action* and *Trial and Error* would never have overturned the cases against the Guildford Four and the Bridgewater Three.

Diabetes drug withdrawn

A drug for diabetes taken by 5,000 people in the UK was withdrawn yesterday after being linked with the deaths of six people in the United States and Japan.

The drug, troglitazone (brand name Rezulin), was launched two months ago as a new treatment for type-2 diabetes, which accounts for more than one million of the 1.4 million cases of diabetes in Britain.

Glaxo Wellcome, which markets the drug in the UK, said there had been 130 cases of liver damage reported worldwide among the 370,000 patients who had been taking the drug for more than three months. All had occurred along with the six deaths from liver failure, in the US and Japan. The company said it was voluntarily withdrawing the drug.

while it examined the data. The problem emerged a month ago, when Glaxo Wellcome wrote to all doctors advising a liver function test for all new patients being prescribed the drug. Simon O'Neill, of the British Diabetic Association, said there had to be a balance between risks and benefits, and the company had acted promptly on the reports of side effects.

"Their decision to withdraw it now is probably wise," he said. The association said patients should continue to take their medication to control their diabetes, but should see their own doctors as soon as possible to arrange alternative treatment. Worried patients can obtain information from the BDA Careline on 0171 636 6112.

— Jeremy Lawrence
Health Editor

Al Fayed to challenge plans for phone mast near estate

Mohamed Al Fayed, owner of Harrods, has won permission to challenge plans to erect a 22-metre high mast for mobile phones near his estate at Oxted, Surrey.

A High Court judge yesterday gave him leave to seek judicial review on the grounds that the go-ahead for the tower, which will have six antennae and four dishes, was "unlawful, null and void and of no effect".

His QC Ian Croxford argued that objections based on a risk health were never properly put before Tandridge District Council before it granted planning permission in July to Mercury

Personal Communications. Mr Justice Moses ruled there was "an arguable case" which should go to a full hearing. But he refused to make a court order banning the erection of the mast before the hearing, expected to be in six to 12 months' time.

After yesterday's hearing, Mr Al Fayed's solicitor, Alan Meyer, said the judge's decision would provide an opportunity to air growing world-wide concern about the possible risk to human health from exposure to low frequency radio waves from mobile phone masts.

DAILY POEM

Adlestrop

by Edward Thomas

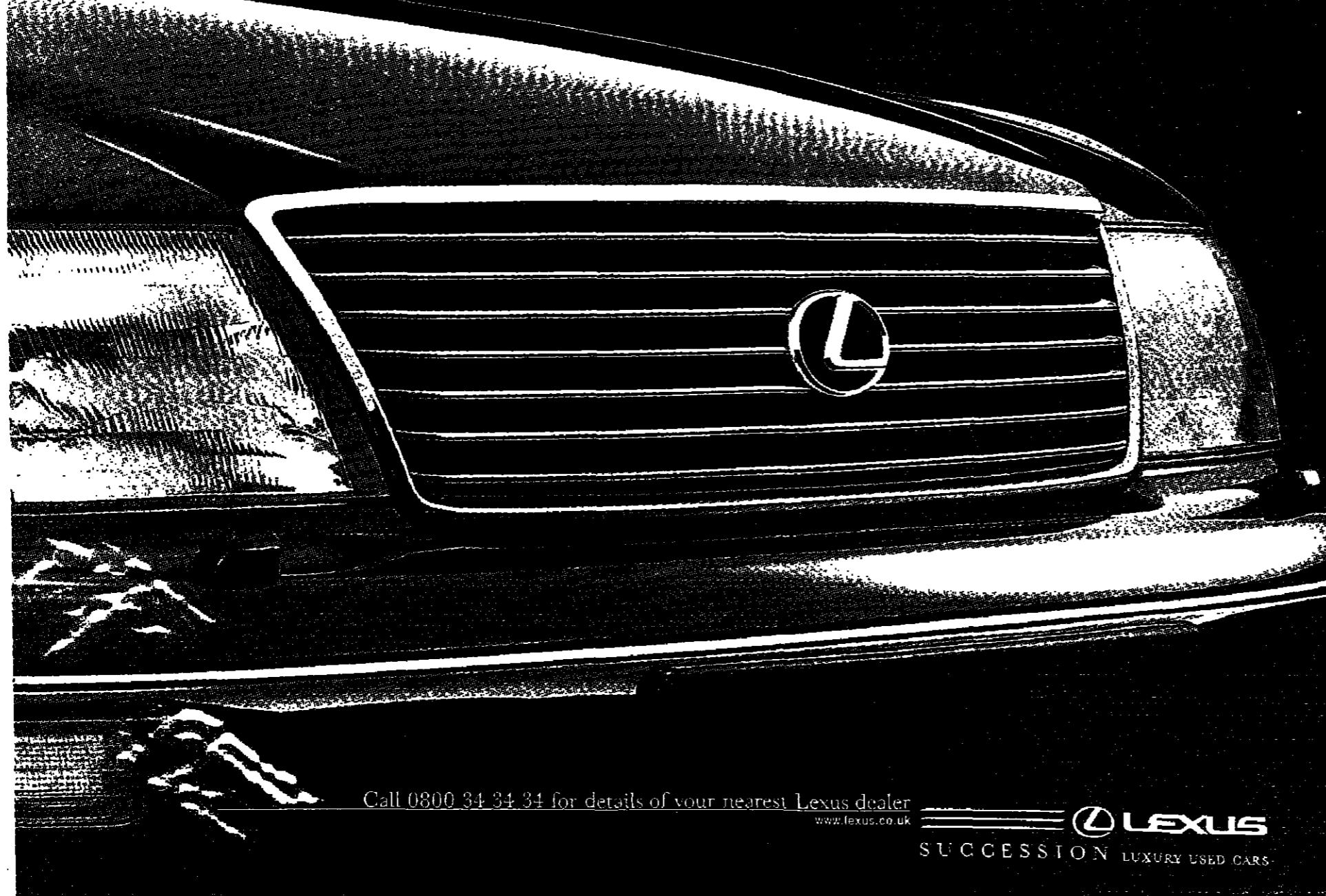
Yes, I remember Adlestrop –
The name, because one afternoon
Of heat the express-train drew up there
Unwontedly. It was late June.

The steam hissed. Someone cleared his throat.
No one left and no one came
On the bare platform. What I saw
Was Adlestrop – only the name

And willows, willow-herb, and grass,
And meadow-sweet, and haycocks dry,
No whit less still and lonely fair
Than the high cloudlets in the sky.

And for that minute a blackbird sang
Close by, and round him, mistier,
Further and farther, all the birds
Of Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire.

This week's poems come from the seventh edition of *Poems on the Underground*, edited by Gerard Benson, Judith Carrick and Cicely Herbert (Cassell, £12.99). Emulated around the world since its launch in 1986, *Poems on the Underground* now has counterparts on transport systems in cities from Moscow to Adelaide, as well as on the Internet.



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"This law now makes
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read his case files so that I can
look into his case. If I read them
I'm committing an offence."

The clause was included
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passage through Parliament because
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from their cases as prime
stories in the press induced
some of the material was
exchanged with other cases
of paedophiles.

It was also intended to
prevent prisoners using their
material to blackmail witness
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"The Act allows for a
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his evidence, but Michel believes the just
other barrier to more
miscarriages of justice is
cases only get re-preserved
prisoners circulate the
evidence to whoever will let
see if someone will take
it is impossible to judge
one's case and going
process if you haven't
the evidence."

Without access to documents
programmes Rough Justice, Building
and Trial and Error have
been outlawed against the Guildford
the Bridgewater.

as drug
own

white it is another day
The problem last
month was when Gary
came to us to discuss
using a barium enema
new patients using the
drug. Simon O'Neill
British Doctors' Association
said there had been
a 20% increase in the
use of the drug and
the company had already
brought the new
on the top of the
British
which
is the
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Hope
being
a new
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Health

challenge plans
near estate

Patients' organisations
have complained there is
a lack of choice in what
they can expect to learn.
The Royal College of Surgeons
called for a national
programme to help
patients to make informed
decisions about their
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get divorce hearing will continue
after officials quashed yesterday's
settlement. No legal teams were meeting yester
day in the court and
it was agreed to thrash out a deal before
a spokesman from the EU
arrived.

Confusion outside the court in
London, Shelley-Anne Chant, who had
earlier stated she had no idea what
was going on. Discussions are taking place
on the striking out of a letter
discussed on the first day of the Kyoto
climate summit.

Kyoto gets off to an icy start

An agreement on measures to
save the world from global
warming appeared further away
than ever last night with the
European Union accusing the
United States of trying to find
loopholes. Richard Lloyd Parry reports
from the first day of the Kyoto
climate summit.

Icy exchanges between European and
American officials and few signs of feasible
compromise signalled an unpromising
first day of the Kyoto summit.

The only hope for the conference –
known as COP3 or the Third Conference of
the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on
Climate Change, to give it its full name – appears to lie in a last-minute
agreement by ministers, including the
deputy prime minister, John Prescott, who
will arrive in Kyoto for high-level negotiations
at the weekend.

Despite months of intensive preparation,
wide differences still exist between the participants
at the conference which is taking place in this ancient Japanese city and which
aims to reach a world-wide agreement on
reducing greenhouse gases.

The Europeans, along with small island
states who feel especially threatened by rising
sea levels, are pressing for the most radical
measures: the EU wants a 15 per cent
reduction in 1990 levels of greenhouse gas
emissions by 2010.

The US, the world's biggest producer
of ozone-depleting gases, has much more
conservative goals – the stabilisation of gas
emissions at 1990 levels, as late as 2012. Australia,
as a big exporter of coal with rising
domestic fuel consumption, wants to increase
its own emissions; the conference's
host, Japan, takes a conciliatory middle line,
although it has moved closer to the US.

The points of disagreement are many
and technical, ranging from the number
of gases to be included in the final deal, to the
role played by forests in absorbing carbon
dioxide. But controversy yesterday focused
on what is known as the EU "bubble",
whereby European pollution is
considered collectively rather than on
the basis of individual countries.

Under the EU's proposal less advanced
members such as Greece and Portugal could
increase their output of pollutants, while
countries such as Britain and Germany
compensate with more drastic improvements.
The Americans and Australians insist that
this is unfair, and that if the European states
can adopt different targets this option
should be available to other countries.

For the first time yesterday, the US incorporated
into its official position the concept of "differentiation" – in other words,
different targets for different countries,
rather than a single percentage reduction
adopted by everyone. Japanese officials welcomed
this as a sign of "flexibility", but a European spokesman denounced it as a
ploy which would dilute the drive for comprehensive
action, and result in a smaller overall reduction of pollutants.

"We've detected flexibility, but it's in the wrong direction," said Pierre Gramme, Luxembourg's ambassador in Japan, and whose country holds the EU presidency. "Our impression is that the game is to find ever more loopholes, and that is a bad omen. The beginning of the conference is not very encouraging."

Even the Japanese spokesman, Toshiaki Tanabe, said that he was no more than "cautiously optimistic" with regard to the outcome of the conference. He said: "Japan is trying to force the US to increase its reduction margin, but also we have to be realistic. I don't think they'll increase until the very end."

Hopes now rest with the meeting of ministers
which begins next Monday, and on a round of telephone diplomacy between
heads of government. Mr Prescott has made
two intercontinental journeys drumming up
support for an idea which officials refer to as the "window of credibility". This refers to the lag between an agreement in Kyoto
next week, and its ratification by legislatures
before which it will have no legal force.

If Congress becomes less dominated by
Republicans, it may become easier for the
US to take a softer line. In the meantime,
developing nations will have the opportunity
to propose their own cuts – another
US demand. Presented in such a way, all
sides could claim an agreement as a victory –
while the Europeans emphasised numerical
targets, the US would not feel itself immediately bound by their terms.



Ground-breaking: Natural gas and mud bursting from the earth near an oil well in Aceh province in Sumatra, Indonesia, after a leak had forced a drill to be withdrawn. Around 1,400 people had to flee their homes after explosions damaged 200 houses

Photograph: Reuters

Whitehall car budget equals spending on pollution

Britain spends almost as much on
chauffeur-driven government cars as it does
on monitoring air pollution, figures have
revealed. Now ministers are facing calls to
get on their bikes.

As world leaders deliberate in Kyoto on
how best to tackle global warming, Norman
Baker, the Liberal Democrat MP for
Lewes, has a small suggestion to make on
how the Mother of Parliaments can help.

Part of the Government's £4.1m budget
for ministerial limousines could be put to
better use, he says. The move might even
ease the need to spend £4.6m every year
on checking the quality of the air we
breathe. "Are the Government contribut-

ing to the problem or to the solution?
Clearly they are still pursuing their own car
economy," he says.

Mr Baker received the figures for 1996-97
in answer to parliamentary questions,
though the Government Car and Despatch
Agency preferred to set out its spending in
a private letter rather than a public written
answer.

Although the answers refer to spending
under the last government, there is no big
reason to believe spending on ministerial
cars has been cut under Labour: in fact two
Tory ministers, Sir George Young and David
Willets, rode bicycles. So far no Labour
ministers have come out as cyclists, although

there are moves to incorporate a cycling allo
wance into MPs' salaries.

The biggest-spending department last
year was the Northern Ireland Office, which
used £318,344 of the taxpayers' money on
ferrying its top people around. Next came
the Department of Trade and Industry, with
£312,312, while third on the list of big
spenders was the Foreign and Commonwealth
Office, which spent £283,972. The
Department Transport, Environment and
the Regions was fourth on £272,844.

The gold star for environmental correctness
went to the Ministry of Defence, which
scrapped by on just £47,268, far less
than much smaller departments such as the

Attorney General's office, which spent
£90,584, and the government chief whips,
who spent £96,356. The Prime Minister's
Office came in eighth with £240,188.

An official at the Department of Transport,
Environment and the Regions said that John
Prescott, Deputy Prime Minister,
had been known to travel by Tube.

"If he's got visits to various places he will
go by train. We do have an integrated trans
port policy," she said.

Others said it was easier to be green in
opposition than it was in government. "It's
somewhat hard to carry red boxes around
on the back of a bicycle," one official said.

— Fran Abrams, Political Correspondent

alex

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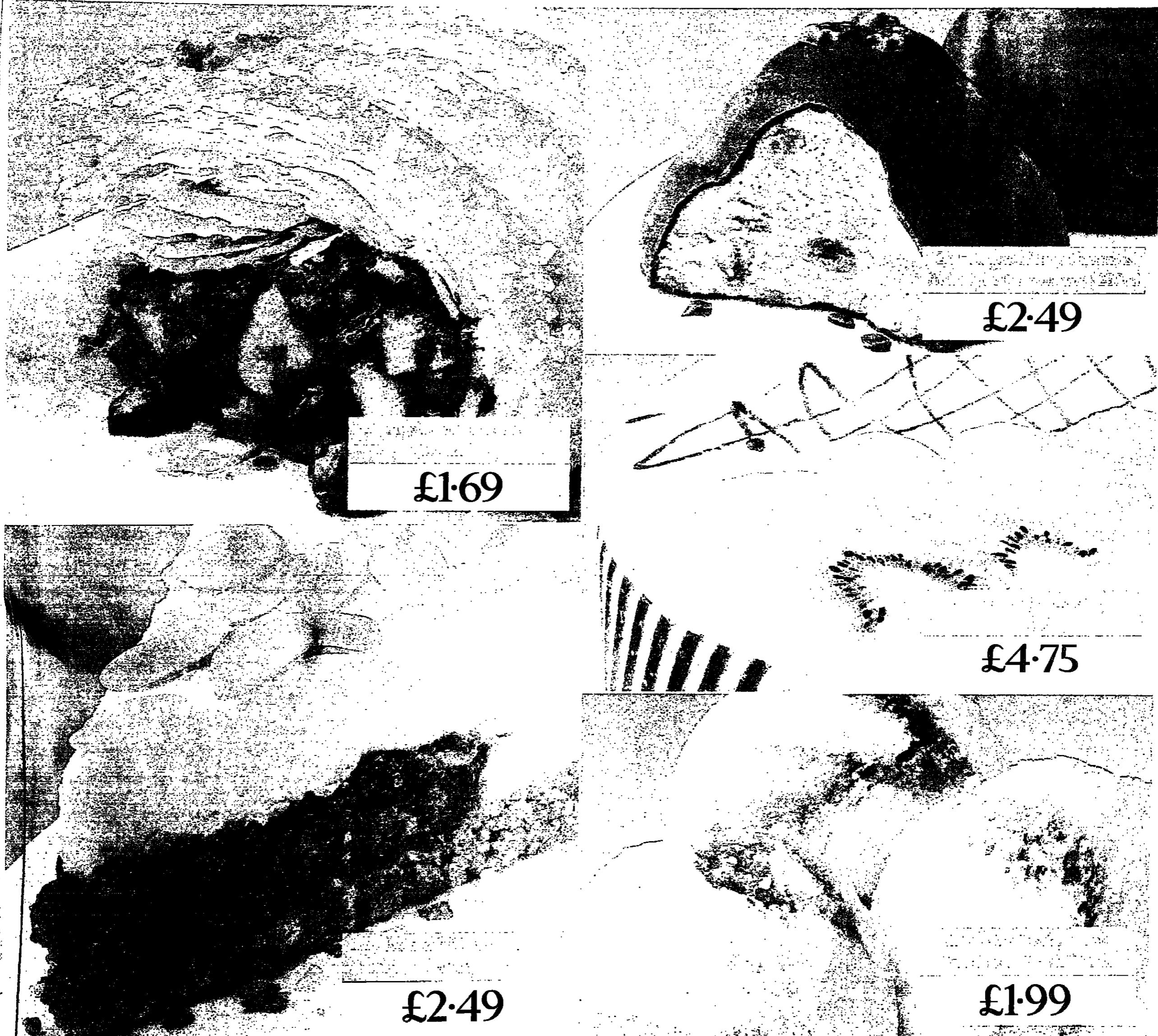
Sainsbury's new frozen desserts

Who SAYS you have

to have Sainsbury's desserts?

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Currency club may split EU, warns Brown

A new 'economic government' reserved exclusively for members of the single currency could split the European Union, the Chancellor Gordon Brown warned in Brussels yesterday. Katherine Burde watched mounting anxiety at the erosion of British influence as France and Germany stood firm against his demands for admission to an inner circle to manage the euro.

EU ministers were battling to avert their first full-scale crisis with the Blair government last night as a rift deepened over a club which would exclude countries not participating in the single currency. It was the kind of public squabble that recalled the worst hostility of the Tory years, and which Labour had once insisted would never recur once they took office.

Mr Brown warned a two-tier Europe would erode the "common interest" principle which is written into the EU treaty and which has underpinned the Union since its foundation. He protested strongly about the wide range of economic matters which its supporters want the new body, known for now as Euro-X, to cover.

But the resolve of the French and Germans, who have masterminded the new council, appeared stronger than ever as they asserted the right of single currency members to exclude "outsiders" from their club. Theo Waigel, Germany's finance minister, said: "You cannot be both in and out." The French said they had the full backing of the eleven member states who expect to be in the euro zone in the first wave.

Luxembourg, which holds the EU presidency, and the European Commission were working frantically last night to build bridges. They presented a compromise which would offer Britain, Sweden, Denmark and Greece, all of whom are expected to remain outside the single currency in 1999, a guaranteed flow of information on what is discussed inside Euro-X.

But the plan, to allow the European Commission to sit in on discussions and then inform the outs, was rubbished by British officials who said it offered nothing new. "We want a voice at the table not an ear at the door," said one source.

Germany insisted there would be no "discrimination" against the outsiders and said there would be no attempt to set up a secretive body but said there was nothing Britain could legally do to stop Euro-X from going ahead.

It now seems inevitable that the row will have to be referred to the summit of EU leaders in two weeks' time. "We would expect it to go to the summit," said a British spokesman.

Britain's dilemma is that short of accepting an unsatisfactory compromise which ensures it is, at best, kept informed of discussions inside Euro-X, there is little it can do. One tactic being hinted at last night is the threat that Britain will invoke the EU treaty to prevent members of the inner circle from using EU-funded buildings or catering facilities for their meetings.

The denial of full participation on the new body, even if it is as the Germans claim "informal", means Britain will have little scope to exert influence over discussions on such matters as budgetary policy, fiscal harmonisation, labour market reforms, wages policy, and the external exchange rate policy of the Euro-zone.

Under the Franco-German plan, Euro-X's remit would extend far beyond technical management of the currency. An example is the French plan to introduce a 35-hour week, which after the launch of the single currency could have a much greater impact on member economies.

London (Reuters) — Euro member countries could put Britain under political pressure if the pound should fall sharply against the euro at some stage in the future, Robin Cook, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday.

Questioned by Commons Foreign Affairs Committee on how much influence Euro members would have over British exchange rate policy, Mr Cook answered that they would have no binding legal powers.

Mr Cook was asked whether the pound might be forced to shadow or follow the single currency before Britain joined it.

"I think the position is that we cannot be legally compelled to do so," he said. But some Euro member states were motivated by "weariness with what they see as unfair depreciation of other people's currencies.

"Without doubt if the single currency was to find itself appreciating against sterling, or we were seen to be depreciating, we would come under political pressure."



A Russian fishing through the ice of the frozen Neva river yesterday in St Petersburg, where temperatures fell to -15C. Many fear the exceptional cold means there is a harsh winter ahead. Photograph: Alexander Demianchuk/Reuters

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Eta's leading political supporters jailed

Spain's Supreme Court jailed the 23 leaders of the pro-Eta Herri Batasuna party for seven years each yesterday for collaborating with terrorist gunmen, in a verdict expected to have a profound impact on the conflict in the Basque Country.

The three judges also fined the accused 500,000 pesetas (£2,100) each and banned them from public office for the duration of their sentence. The leaders, who are to appeal to Spain's Constitutional Court, were found guilty of distributing an Eta video that showed armed and masked men during last year's general election campaign. They were acquitted on more serious charges of apologising for terrorism and membership of an "armed band".

Margarita Mariscal de Gante, the justice minister, said the conviction applied to "some individuals" and was not "the persecution of a political organisation and its ideas" — which suggests the government does not intend to ban the organisation.

It is the first time in 20 years of HB's legal existence that a legal judgment has recognised a link between the party and armed Basque separatists. HB has always denied the link, saying: "We support Eta's aims but not their methods".

Yesterday's verdict is thought likely to make HB redefine its relationship with the armed organisation, perhaps to assert a

greater autonomy from it. "They're already thinking of a replacement leadership, whether or not the present leaders go to jail," said Joseba Egibar, a leader of the conservative Basque National Party, some weeks ago. "They know, after the massive anti-Eta demonstrations in the summer, that only their own people will back a protest against a conviction."

• Abel Matutes, the foreign minister, insisted yesterday that Spain would not accept Britain's demand that it should lift military restrictions on Gibraltar. Britain says it will not approve a streamlined Nato structure that would integrate Spain fully into the alliance, unless Madrid allows the movement of aircraft and ships in and out of the colony.

Mr Matutes said Spain's sovereignty claim left him with no room for manoeuvre. "We have to maintain the restrictions because this is part of our sovereignty claim over the area where the airport is located. We have never accepted Britain's occupation of this area." Nato should have asked for restrictions to be lifted in 1982 when Spain joined, Mr Matutes said. "No one asked then, or subsequently. You can't ask now just because you're changing the structure. It would imply that Spain had to pay a toll for collaborating in Nato. We cannot accept that."

— Elizabeth Nash, Madrid

Turkey and Greece end Aegean feud

Greece and Turkey have tentatively settled a decades-old dispute over how to share the airspace over the Aegean sea for military flights.

The deal, announced yesterday at a meeting of chiefs-of-staff of Nato nations, must now be endorsed by the political leaders of both Greece and Turkey. It was hailed as a breakthrough by General Klaus Naumann, head of Nato's panel of military chiefs.

The most immediate result was Nato's announcement that it can now set up regional commands in the south-eastern Mediterranean in which Greek and Turkish officers will work side by side, something that has eluded the alliance for decades.

"Both nations showed great flexibility," General Naumann said. His announcement left Britain alone in rejecting Nato's overall new military command structure that would cut the main and regional headquarters from 65 to 24. Britain disagrees with Spain over the status of the Gibraltar airport.

Under the tentative Greek-Turkish accord, the two nations will share control over military flights in the Aegean. They will also consider null and void 1957 documents in which Nato held to a policy of massive retaliation against enemy attacks from the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. That policy was abandoned long before the Cold War ended, but the texts have never formally been set aside. Consequently they have loomed large over relations between Greece and Turkey.

— AP, Brussels

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Citizenship row divides France

It will be a little easier to become French following a vote by the National Assembly yesterday. The amendments to the French nationality law — the latest of many — seem harmless enough. But John Lichfield in Paris says they have provoked accusations that both left and right are playing the game of the far-right National Front.

The law used to be simple: if you were born in France, you were French. That principle was progressively abandoned by centre-right governments in the 1980s and early 1990s under pressure from unemployment, immigration and Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front.

According to the present rules, a child born in France, of foreign parents, cannot become French until he or she is 18. Following a stormy debate last week, the National Assembly was expected to vote last night to allow French-born children of immigrants to become French at 13. Until then, they would have a quasi-French status as the holder of a "Republican identity card".

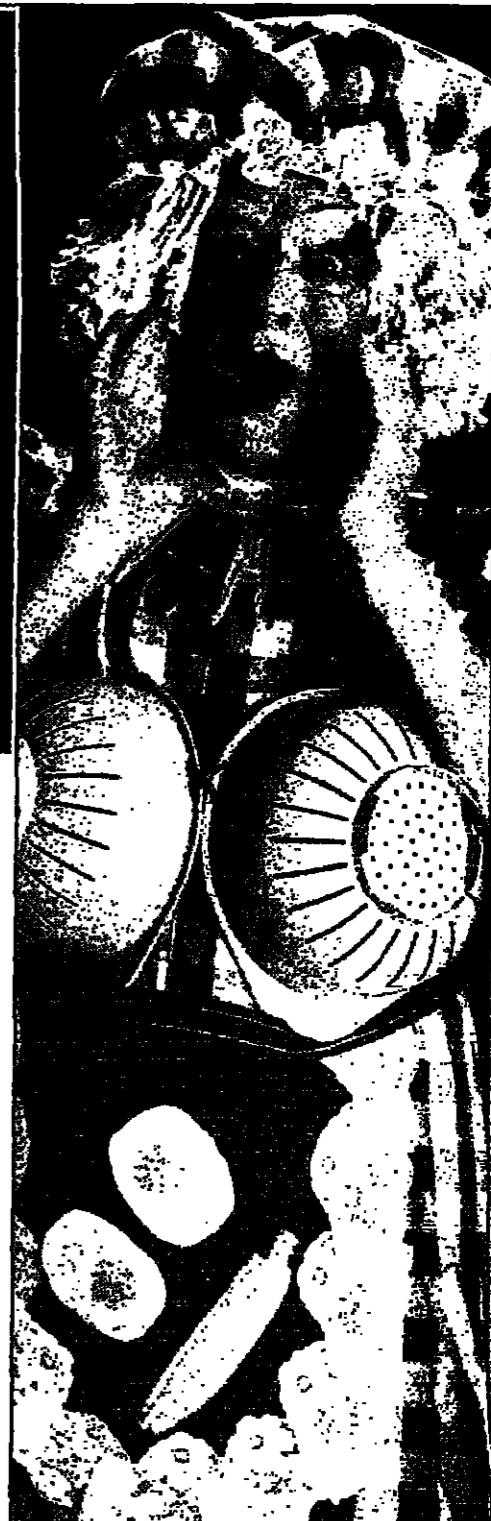
The modest changes have disappointed the far-left and green components of Lionel Jospin's coalition, which thought they — and he — had campaigned last May for the *restoration du droit du sol*, or right of the soil. The softening of the law has also angered centre-right parties, who say it makes French nationality "too cheap".

Mr Jospin suggested at the weekend that the centre-right parties were pandering to the National Front as part of a possible electoral pact ahead of regional elections in March. On the contrary, said the centre-right, it was Mr Jospin who was "cynically" trying to stir up the NF electorate, using the nationality issue to reduce the vote for the "traditional" right next year. François Bayrou, head of the centrist Force Democrat party, accused Mr Jospin of "blowing on the flames" of racism.

Under the present rules, introduced in 1993, children born of foreign parents in France remain foreign until they are 18. To obtain French citizenship, they must declare their wish to do so between the ages of 16 and 21.

The law has been blamed for deepening the sense of alienation of immigrant children in deprived suburbs of French cities, which have seen increased violence this autumn and winter. (However, the teenagers involved are often second or third-generation French citizens).

Under the new law, foreign parents can apply for French citizenship at 13 for a French-born child who has been living in France continuously since the age of eight. Young people can make the same application without parental consent, at 16. They can become French citizens from 18 onwards, as long as they have spent a total of five years in France since the age of 11.



Turncoat North Korean diplomats reveal black comedy of life in a 'socialist paradise'

North Korean defectors yesterday revealed the tragicomic depths to which the country has sunk under its oppressive regime.

Hyun Sung-il, a former diplomat, described to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London yesterday the extent to which ordinary North Koreans are influenced by state propaganda.

"People think North Korea is a socialist paradise. For many North Koreans, the food crisis is caused only by nature," he said.

Joining him at the meeting was An Myeong-chul, a former guard at a political prison camp. He gave a graphic example which illustrated the confusion, describing an incident after he had escaped from North Korea into China, from where

he was trying to get to South Korea. "I asked an old man to help me. He said Kim Il-Sung [the late North Korean leader] had made us all beggars – and I hit him. Then I realised what I had done. He was helping me – but I was still brainwashed."

Mr Hyun was a diplomat at the North Korean embassy to Zambia until his defection last year. He described how the em-

bassy received no funds from Pyongyang. Instead, he and his colleagues indulged in smuggling and black-market trading – including ivory, rhino-horn and precious stones – to raise cash. An embassy minibus was commandeered to provide a private bus service to raise money for living expenses.

When the embassy organised a national day reception, the diplomats had no money to

serve food. They caught fish in rivers and lakes and served the fish. "They said that these were typical North Korean dishes."

When the embassy in Mozambique asked for funds to be sent from Pyongyang, the prompt response from Pyongyang was to close down the embassy entirely. As a result, said Mr Hyun, most diplomats preferred to keep their mouths shut.

Mr Hyun, who is now based in South Korea, pressed for a tougher line on North Korea. "Humanism is good. He said based on humanism will only maintain the system." He argued that North Korea must be forced into much more radical change. "The only way of saving the North Korean people from disaster is to change the leadership."

— Steve Crowder

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Star witness refuses to damn Winnie

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Albertina Sisulu was billed as the witness with the key to Winnie Mandela's downfall. Mary Broid in Johannesburg says her contribution was stunning, but not in the way expected.

Hanif Vally, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission investigator, seemed completely staggered. "I wasn't expecting this," he said, fumbling for his next question. Neither – with perhaps a few notable exceptions – was anyone else.

Yesterday was the sixth day of hearings into allegations that Mrs Mandela and her notorious Mandela United Football Club committed at least six murders and an array of assaults in the late 1980s.

The evidence has piled up to support the theory that Mrs Mandela murdered Soweto doctor Abu-Baker Asvat in January 1989 because he knew too much about her alleged involvement in the murder of a 4-year-old activist, Stompie Seipei Moeketsi, four weeks previously.

But Mrs Sisulu yesterday cracked a hole in that. She completely withdrew the information that damned Mrs Mandela, which she recently provided for the BBC documentary *Katiza's Journey*.

Mrs Sisulu, the nurse in Dr

Asvat's surgery, yesterday denied that the writing on a crumpled

cial patient record card was hers. If verified, the card, belonging to Katiza Cebekulu – the so-called missing witness in the Winnie scandal – would have completely undermined Mrs Mandela's alibi in the death of Dr Asvat?

There was more disappointment for Dr Asvat's family and Stompie Seipei's mother, Joyce, who have put their faith in the TRC. Mrs Sisulu said she had no knowledge of a "volcanic row" alleged to have erupted between Mrs Mandela and Dr Asvat hours before his murder.

Mrs Sisulu gave an emotional account of how she heard two shots and Dr Asvat's scream before finding him lying in his consulting room bleeding from his chest and gasping for breath. Mrs Sisulu claimed she and the doctor were like mother and son. But she said that if he had trouble with Mrs Mandela he never told her.

Like other ANC figures who have testified, Mrs Sisulu seemed evasive. She was unable to explain the discrepancy between what she told the BBC and her evidence yesterday.

TRC Commissioner Dumisa Ntsebeza was the only one with the courage to take on an icon. He suggested Mrs Sisulu, like other ANC members, was hedging on anything that would implicate Mrs Mandela.

"Is it because the Mandela and Sisulu families have come along way together?" he asked, referring to her husband Walter's lifelong journey with President Nelson Mandela, and her own

embraces took place.



A woman suffering from river blindness, one of the pictures in a two-week exhibition at Liverpool's Anglican Cathedral. Photograph: Tom Stoddart

Short draws attention to Africa's scourge of river blindness

River blindness is the fourth most common cause of blindness in the world. Seventeen million Africans are infected with the disease. And yet, it can easily be controlled. A relatively simple treatment – a tablet taken annually – can stop the disease in its tracks.

A week-long series of international meetings began in Liverpool yesterday to address the problems of river blindness, in the hope of extending the existing control programme.

The programme is already one of the World Health Organisation's largest projects.

Eleven African countries form part of the programme; 19 more, which are also affected by river blindness, do not.

Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development, opened an exhibition by the prize-winning photog-

rapher Tom Stoddart showing the impact of the disease and the efforts to contain it.

Ms Short said the campaign was "an example of what can be achieved when there is a clear focus, determined effort and true partnership".

The exhibition is organ-

ised by the charity Sight Savers

International, which funded early research into the project.

— Steve Crowder

• *Sight Savers River Blindness Exhibition, Liverpool Anglican Cathedral until 14 December.*

• *Sight Savers International, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH15 4BX. 01444 412424*

Porn crusaders have Internet in their sights

Several of the biggest US online and media companies were queuing up yesterday to offer curbs on obscene material on the Internet. Mary Dejevsky in Washington says their offers were designed to fend off calls for compulsory regulation.

The sudden rush by such giants as the Walt Disney Co and America Online to propose their own voluntary policing of the Internet was timed to coincide with the opening of a high-profile national "summit" on the Internet and children. The voter-appeal of the subject in an America where the idea – if not the fact – of family values is sacrosanct and where children are among the most computer-literate in the world, can hardly be overestimated.

Companies involved, either through sponsorship or participation in the conference, include Microsoft and Time Warner, major telecommunications groups like AT&T and MCI, a clutch of "Moral Majority" groups concerned with the welfare of children.

The politicians have been swift to jump on the bandwagon. Among the speakers at the three-day "summit" in Washington are Vice-President Al Gore, who recently passed up a luncheon speaking engagement on global warming in favour of posing for the cameras with a V-chip (the device that bars access to suspect computer material) – and the Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives, Newt Gingrich.

No politician who has an eye on election, or re-election, can afford to appear indifferent to an issue that has worked the millions of Middle American churchgoers and their Southern Baptist counterparts into a lather of indignation.

For parents, especially those living in the salubrious suburbs of big cities, the Internet represents a new threat, and one they feel ill-equipped to counter. Having moved out of the city to provide their children with safe surroundings, good schools and wholesome values, they see the Internet as the channel of a hostile incursion that they may be unable to control. They want their child to have a computer, because they have been told that computer literacy is a prerequisite for educational success, yet their child's facility with new technology, which often surpasses their own, makes them uneasy about what they may see.

Already, there are a series of blocking mechanisms that parents can use to limit or monitor children's access to the Internet. One parent of an 11-year-old girl, writing in the *Washington Post* yesterday, complained his daughter regularly received obscene messages sent to her e-mail address. But he was reluctant to restrict messages to an approved list of senders as her old friends might not be able to find her e-mail address.

America Online – appreciating that this week's conference will draw attention to the problem – is posting on its introductory page options that include restricting access by, for example, age-range.

Many parents, however, believe that such safeguards are insufficient. They want to make Online companies criminally liable for disseminating obscene material to minors.

A law to that effect was overturned this summer by landmark judgment of the Supreme Court, which ruled that the interests of free speech overrode those of protecting one group of the population.

That decision, however, only inspired the pro-family groups and others to continue their fight for stronger controls, as well as providing the impetus for this week's conference.

Pupil shoots classmates

Eight students were wounded, some critically, in a barrage of gunfire in the lobby of a western Kentucky high school yesterday. The students were taking part in prayers at Hebron High School when another student apparently opened fire.

The suspect was arrested immediately after the shooting. Eight students were reportedly admitted at hospitals in nearby Paducah. One boy was admitted for boy emergency surgery.

— AP, West Paducah

US urged to defend cities

The US should reorientate its defence effort to concentrate smaller, more flexible and tech operations, a new report says, and cater for possible attacks on major US cities.

The recommendations made by the National Defense Panel, a joint military-civilian group charged by the US Congress with reviewing the country's defence priorities to 2010. The report questions several cherished military procurement programmes and calls for closer coordination between the defence and the military.

The proposals conflict with the thrust of the military's own Quadrennial Defence Review, which was completed this spring, and pressurise a hard-fought battle over the future structure of the US armed forces.

— Mary Dejevsky, Washington

Russia holds American businessman on spying charges

The United States' grudging response to Moscow's intervention in the Iraq crisis has injected a seasonal frostiness into relations between the former Cold War foes, but yesterday the chill deepened with the announcement that an American is being held in Russia on spying charges.

The man was arrested a

week ago by agents from Russia's Federal Security Service (FSB), who claim he was found taking land surveys of sensitive sites using satellite transmitters which had been brought into Russia illegally. Publicity surrounding the arrest of the American – named by the Russians as Richard Bliss, a businessman from a commun-

cations company based in San Diego, California – prompted an immediate rebuttal from the US embassy in Moscow.

A spokesman said he had no connection with the US government and was "certainly not a spy". The spokesman confirmed that a second American had been questioned and released. This is the first instance of

spying allegations being levelled at a US citizen since August 1995, when a US army captain was deported. According to the Russian news agency Interfax, Mr Bliss is accused of obtaining secret information about buildings in Rostov and nearby Bataysk, while allegedly doing survey work.

— Phil Reeves, Moscow

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Here's a new way to feed toddlers that takes the biscuit (for 'biscuit', read 'broccoli')

Looking for a challenge? Climb Everest? Do a degree in astrophysics? How about 'persuade toddlers to eat vegetables'. It reduces the most 'functional and competent parents' to jabbering stupidity and leaves the kids full of crisps and chocolates. A very bad thing indeed. Now, as Sarah Lonsdale, reports, help is really at hand.

Natasha Chamberlain, a teacher and the mother of two-and-a-half-year-old Thomas is a normal, sane, rational human being. But when it comes to getting her son to eat a proper meal she becomes, as she herself admits, "a headless chicken".

"Mealtimes gradually degenerates into farce," she says. "We start off quite sensibly enough, but at his first refusal of food, I bring out a selection of books which I start reading to him to try and distract him. That works for a few more bites and then he decides to get down and I end up chasing him round the kitchen with spoonfuls of food. He finds this quite amusing and stops to take a bite every so often. After a bit he refuses even this and I end up bribing him with the promise of chocolate buttons."

Michaela Hallworth, mother of Enrico, also two, lines up a menagerie of plastic farm and zoo animals, which all have to be fed before Enrico accepts a bite. "If this doesn't work I have to threaten to eat his supper myself and sometimes I end up eating most of his meal, which he finds very funny and no doubt very satisfying," she says.

It may sound bizarre, especially to those who have not tried to feed a toddler recently. But it is all too common and rather disturbing. There is growing concern about the amount of junk food children eat today and the knowledge that establishing healthy eating habits early can prevent heart disease and other ailments in later life. And the converse is, of course, that it is parents who are failing to establish these habits.

But help is at hand. Over the past five years a team of psychologists from the University of Wales at Bangor has been at work on the project and the results, to be published next spring, have been nothing short of spectacular. They have managed to get young children so enthusiastic about fruit and vegetables that not only at mealtimes do the children eat all their greens, but when offered healthy snacks alongside chocolate and crisps, the children now choose the healthy snacks. What's more, on supermarket shopping expeditions, 75 per cent of parents reported that their children asked them specifically to buy fruit and vegetables that they had never requested before including oranges, apricots, kiwi fruit, beans, broccoli, cucumber and even the dreaded spinach.

"We started from the rather optimistic assumption that almost any child can learn to eat almost any food," says Professor Fergus Lowe, head of the school of Psychology at Bangor. "That is, although there are some biological constraints - children do have a predisposition to favour sweet and salty foods - eating is a fundamentally learned behaviour." He uses as an example the fact that children of South American Indians are perfectly happy eating monkeys, grubs, beetles and headline because that is what they have learned to eat alongside their parents.

The average British school child's diet has long given cause for concern. Surveys regularly report that children eat too much junk food and saturated fats and not enough fresh fruit and vegetables. British children are getting heavier and fatter and are carrying this extra weight into adulthood, leading to an increasing propensity for people to suffer from cardiovascular disease and cancer. The latest National Diet and Nutrition Survey for pre-schoolers, published in 1994, revealed that many toddlers suffer from vitamin deficiencies because of the lack of fresh greens in their diets. The survey revealed that the foods eaten by 70 per



Changing tastes: with a Food Dudes video as a starter, scenes like this could soon be a thing of the past

Photograph: Andrew Buurman

cent of the children surveyed were biscuits, white bread, soft drinks, savoury snacks, chips and confectionery. Less than a quarter of the children ate raw vegetables and salad. In addition, the survey revealed that in the 30 years since the last comparable survey children have become heavier.

"Even the most responsible and careful parent has trouble persuading their child to eat the right sort of food," says Professor Lowe. "The trouble is that junk foods, sweets and salty snacks are so widely available that it is impossible to keep one's toddler away from them."

Professor Jane Wardle, a psychologist at University College London's Health Behaviour Unit, is also working on the toddler-feeding problem and whether the parent's attitude towards the child's eating has an effect on how the child approaches the meal.

"We have conducted studies to show that the offer of rewards for eating vegetables has a detrimental effect on the child's perception of the food," she says. "Children who were offered a sticker for eating their vegetables up would eat the food but when the offer of a reward was withdrawn, the consumption of the vegetables immediately declined. It was as if the offer of the reward somehow sent a message to the child that the vegetable was not worth eating for its own sake."

She also says that distraction - reading books, singing, feeding cuddly toys and other animals - is also counter-productive: it devalues the action of eating the food.

"Parents complain about the vicious circle they get into - a child refuses lunch, con-

taining a good balance of vegetables, fruit, carbohydrates and protein. The child then gets hungry and ratty in the afternoon so the parent gives them a biscuit or a cake, thus ruining their appetite for a healthy meal in the evening."

She says that after about the age of two, a reasonably growing child should have very little fat on them, and should remain skinny until the age of about seven, when they start to accumulate fat again. "The later

a child starts to put fat on again, the more chance they have of becoming a slim adult." She added that because children are fatter than 30 years ago, parents worry that their four-year-old is skinny, if his friends are all on the chubby side. But a skinny four-year-old should be the norm, she says.

So, how can we get our toddlers to eat their greens? Enter the Food Dudes, a creation of the team at Bangor. These super heroes, cartoon children led by the fearless Jasper, are depicted in videos fighting the forces of evil in the form of the Junk Food Junta. Children in the Bangor study, whose uptake of fruit and vegetables was sometimes as low as 1 per cent, were asked to watch the video before mealtimes, then offered some of the food used in the video.

The Food Dudes enthusiastically ate a variety of vegetables and fruit including kiwi fruit, celery and blackeye beans and exhorted the viewer to do likewise in their struggle against the Junk Food Junta. In return, the children were offered rewards, such as Food Dude caps, lunch boxes and T-shirts if they ate 75 per cent of the target food.

"The results were astonishing," says Professor Lowe. "In each case, the consumption of the target food, often refused before, rose to 100 per cent. One child, for example, who before watching the video had claimed: 'I don't like kiwi, I hate kiwi', and pushed the plate away, after watching the video not only ate all the fruit up, but was caught trying to steal an extra kiwi fruit from her mother's fruit store." More importantly, six months after the trial, consumption of kiwi fruit was at 80 per cent,

and even consumption of celery and beans was at about 33 per cent - far higher than before the trial.

The team operated a control mechanism where the rewards were offered without the child watching the video, and where the child watched the video without being offered a reward. In each case, the results were far less satisfactory than when the video and rewards were used in combination. "We have seen that offering rewards, or bribes in isolation, do not work. But if they are offered as part of an entire system, using these peer models to whom the children relate to, then they do work," says Professor Lowe.

One child involved in the study, six-year-old Marc Kennett, now actually asks his mother Janina to buy spinach for him at the supermarket.

"Before we got involved, Marc was only really enthusiastic about a narrow range of fruit such as satsumas and bananas. He didn't really want to try new vegetables, which meant I was limited in what I gave him," says Janina, who admits she was sceptical about the Food Dudes. "The change was almost overnight. And because Marc was asking for a wider variety of fruit and vegetables such as apricots, prunes, green beans and mango, the whole family has benefited. I thought he would get bored with the video, but no. Every night he would chant the song: 'If I eat my fruit tonight, General Junk will get a fright.'

The Bangor team are now working with schools and the Government to see how the Food Dudes can be made available nationwide.

The secret's in the fingertips

Julia Kaminski had no idea what a physiotherapist could do for her, until she discovered Greg...

Dear Greg,
I just wanted you to know that I danced last Friday, for the first time in six months. I know you'll be pleased, because it's all thanks to you.

When I limped into your physio department a few weeks ago, my anterior cruciate ligament torn, my confidence in tatters and my sex appeal down the drain, one of the first things you asked

me was what did I want to achieve? Did I want to play sports again? Did I want to ski again? (A resounding no, since a bad fall was what got me into this mess.) I wanted to dance, I told you...

So you set to work, a little massage oil here, a length of masking tape there, and put me to work on the cycle and the wobble board. You waved a plastic knee at me and explained how it works, and told me what I'd done and why I would never be whole again, and what I could expect if I worked hard.

Until this time, my knowledge of what physio do had been sketchy, to say the least. I knew they manipulated joints, that they were often brought in to work on post-operative patients, like myself, but that was it. You explained how misunderstood is the poor old physio: how they can cure back and neck problems; correct almost every mechanical fault in the body; ease the suffering of arthritis; solve mysterious cases of RSI (repetitive strain injury); get people mobile again after surgery and months in plaster or on crutches. I met the young lads with knee injuries like mine, desperate to get back on the football field. I met elderly people who had endured amputations after blood clots or accidents, being re-educated to make them as mobile as possible. This was a real eye-opener, for it is easy to forget that this happens here, too, and is not just the vile result of landmines in some distant war zone.

You put masking tape on my chunky knee and made me walk in front of a mirror, critical of every step. But you knew exactly what would hurt, and where, and how much, and I quickly learned that in your expert hands the pain eased rapidly. Through massage and manipulation, you got my wooden leg working again. Before long, I was using the trampoline. With any luck and a lot of hard work, you told me, I may never have to face the big ligament-reconstruction that leaves you with a scar about a foot long.

My knee will never be perfect, so I have to compensate for the lost ligament by building up the quads and hamstrings, and this means exercising fiercely several times a week, for the rest of my life. You told me I would still have to frequent the gym even when I'm 60.

What joy when, on only my third visit, I left my crutches and my limp at home. Only a few weeks later, and I was cycling, lifting weights with my legs, bouncing up and down on the trampoline, and the elderly patients were saying I looked about ready for the marathon. And I knew I couldn't have done it without you.

You told me once about how you got your hands on Baby Spice while standing in for a sick friend in private practice. In the NHS, you only get fallen skiers like me.

I asked you once if it ever got depressing. No, you said, when you see how much help you can give patients, it makes it all worthwhile, and when you're feeling sorry for yourself because your rugby isn't going well, you look around and realise how lucky you are to be healthy (aside from the odd broken nose).

So I just wanted to tell you, dear physio, that you've given me back my knee and my confidence, and next time I'm out dancing, I'll drink a toast to your health.

Love, Julia

Road rage might make you nicer to your wife. Me, I prefer a subtler form of anger management



DR PHIL HAMMOND

"People keep blathering on about how awful road rage is. Well, I need it. It's an essential part of my life. It gets out all of my frustration at the end of the day. If I don't get the chance to wind down the window and yell for ***'s sake, you dozy cow" on the way home, I take it out on my wife. It ruins the whole evening. But if I've had a good rant, I'm as sweet as pie. I've banged on a few roofs, but I've never hit anyone or forced a car off the road. So what's the problem?"

Being mad at road rage as some sort of necessary catharsis, and on the few occasions I've driven with him, I've wished I hadn't. Ironically, it was the same Bob who cured me of the delusion that the expression

of aggression was a good thing. For as long as I can remember, I've been prone to bouts of violent temper. I blame the red hair my mother thinks it was because our dad died when we were kids. Whatever the cause, I swallowed Freud's view that aggression, like flatulence, was better out than in. Allow it to damn up, and mental illness results. So I took up rugby.

Being ludicrously short-sighted, I had no fear and I waded in recklessly. I had my nose broken several times, but usually felt better for it. At Girton, the team consisted of 14 swotty myopes who had to be pointed in the right direction and Bob, who had somehow got into Cambridge with his eyesight intact.

We won a surprising number of matches given the haze we were playing in, and started an unsurprising number of fights given that we couldn't see what we were treading on.

In the second year, I was made captain and wore contact lenses so I could greet the opposing captain and rally the troops. I took it very seriously, but Bob took the piss. When I tried to lead the Girton haka, a deeply spiritual and skeletally impossible warm-up exercise that involved stamping your feet and puncting the air simultaneously, Bob stood outside the circle, lag in hand, and laughed. What hope has a team got when it can't even show respect for its own haka?

From that day, the bubble

was burst. Bob convinced me that I looked like a jerk when I tried to get angry, and I convinced myself that playing in contact lenses was a lot more scary because you could spot the hard bastard on the other side. I didn't stop playing rugby, but I never again got into it in the same way. When I moved to St Thomas's, the captain tried to rouse us with: "If we lose today, we'll have to live with that defeat" speech and I laughed. I wasn't selected after that.

I thought I'd miss the Saturday afternoon violence and take it out on other people, but I didn't. I dabbled with satire (Freud's "socially acceptable sublimation of aggression") and read up on anger. There's

no evidence that expending your aggression on a sport's field or in a car makes you any less aggressive when you've finished.

On the contrary, aggression just seems to breed more aggression. Those who indulge in contact sports exhibit far more daily aggression in season than out of it. The reason they find it cathartic is not because legally controlled violence makes you mellow afterwards - it doesn't - but simply that they enjoy being aggressive.

Road rage isn't legal or controlled, but I suspect there are a fair few people like Bob who do it because they get a kick out of it, and they know that if they take it out on a complete stranger, they probably won't have to face the repercussions.

Bob isn't a doctor but he does a bloody stressful job. So had he tried anger management?

"What, you mean pulling into a lay-by and listening to Radio 3?"

"Sod off. I'm very happy with the way I manage my anger as it is."

As for me, I've found a brilliant solution to road rage. It's called artificial saliva, available over the counter for people without much real saliva. It's great for public speaking, when one end of your gut goes dry and the other end goes moist, and when you squirt it on your tongue it actually tastes like someone's spit in your mouth.

But best of all, I keep it in the glove compartment for when someone cuts me up. Instead of ramming them or

swearing or doing anything that might reflect badly on my profession, I calmly lower my window and fire off a few squirts, without a hint of anger. Virtual gobbing. You know it makes sense.

S.A.D.?

SAD is Seasonal Affective Disorder or Winter Depression. For more information, please get in touch.

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19/FEATURES

THE INDEPENDENT
TUESDAY 2 DECEMBER 1997

'I want you to tell me that you love me'



Roy Scheider in 'Jaws': 'One of the great tragedies of this world is that we turn into our parents'

REVELATIONS

The time: 1971
The place: New Jersey
The man: Roy Scheider, actor, star of *Jaws*, *French Connection*, *All that Jazz*, *Russia House*

It was terrible growing up with my father, he was a strict disciplinarian. He physically abused me and beat the hell out of me. My biggest crime was always opening my mouth and disagreeing with him: that was not tolerated at all. Unfortunately I was against almost everything he stood for: he was a blue collar worker, first a mechanical shop engineer and later a service station owner.

I was the oldest son and from the age of 11 he would come after me with his fists, chase me to another room and pummel me to the ground. I never fought back physically except when he made me put on boxing gloves and we would fight for fun! But he would never let me win.

When you're an adolescent you start to think for yourself and I realised that all the nonsense my father had been fill-

ing my head with was not particularly true. He was a man with deep prejudices: a racist and a sexist. As a way of becoming independent of him I had to find a voice. What amazes me was that I was quite willing to take the abuse in order to get my licks in and let him know that he wasn't fooling me. My mother was the Irish martyr who constantly defended my father, so when he attacked me she never came to my defence. I was alone. It was pretty frightening. Dealing with violence as a child makes you very gun shy and suspicious of authority.

I became an actor to escape, pumping all my energy into playing other people in order to avoid playing myself. I was making a decent living on Broadway and beginning to make a name in films. But I never had any recognition from my father.

In 1971, I was at home in Manhattan and I received a phone call from the producer of *The French Connection* telling me that I had been nominated for an Oscar as Best Supporting Actor. I immediately called my parents in New Jersey and got my mother on the line. I

blurted out: "Guess what Ma?" She thought the news was wonderful and I heard her yell into another part of the house to tell my father, then she came back on the phone and we continued the conversation. I hung up and I started walking round the apartment in New York, something was troubling me. Finally I put my finger on it. Why didn't my father get up and come to the phone? Why didn't he say anything? I knew why - he was a man who just didn't do things like that. He didn't throw compliments around. With an Oscar nomination the whole world was recognising my ability - everybody, that is, except my father.

It made me feel really hurt. The feelings brewed for a couple of days until I decided to do something. I got in the car and drove over to my parents. I explained to my mother how I wanted to talk to my father alone and threw her out of the house.

When my father came home and sat down in the kitchen for his lunch, I told him: "I've spent the best part of my life trying to please you and to make you proud of me. But it doesn't

seem to work, so this time I want you to tell me that you love me!" He looked at me as if I'd gone crazy but he replied: "You know I do." I was angry with him but also very determined: "Don't tell me what I know, don't tell me what you tell other people. Regardless of the past I want you to tell me now, right now, that you love me."

My father's face began to turn red and veins came out on his forehead and he choked out: "I love you." I thanked him and told him: "I love you too, but I wanted to hear you say it." I had finally asked him to act like a father. I got up and left the kitchen and nothing more was said. I told him what I wanted and he did it.

I became a man on that day. It was like a ritual or ceremony that I needed to move into another phase of my life.

Finally I figured that it was time for me to explore my own personality. It was most probably the richest vein I could tap, yet we're all a little reluctant to do it because we don't want to deal with the pain. Therapy became a lifeline. Finding someone to tell all this to who understood was vital. We all need support, especially if you're harbouring resentments like I did against my mother and father.

One of the great tragedies of this world is that we turn into our parents. I have an older daughter who's 34, and from my new marriage, a boy of eight and a girl of three. At my very worst I sound just like my father! A little boy of eight can become very irritable and stubborn. When I find myself screaming at him or getting out of control, that's the way my father would behave. It's terrible but at least I understand, which is more than my father did. At my very best, which thankfully is most days, I am not like him at all!

Knowing my father's difficulty with expressing his emotions was an enormous help to me when I played the father in *Myth of the Fingerprints*. It's about a dysfunctional family where nobody says what they're really thinking or feeling. It was a great opportunity to crawl into my own father's skin and realise how difficult it was for him. So it's been a valuable personal experience, too.

Interview by Andrew G Marshall

Myth of the Fingerprints is currently on general release.

There is no party like Carole Stone's Christmas party

She has 9,500 phone numbers on file and they are there because she's addicted to people. She is not rich, she is not famous, she was not born to power, but she's London's political hostess beyond compare. And tonight is her party night. Martin McSweeney will be there.

Tonight, in an imposing old dolls' house, architectural confection not far from the Houses of Parliament, one of the year's great parties will take place.

There will be, on past form, a bewildering array of politicians, judges, showbiz types, media folk and authors. Labour left-wingers will rub shoulders with Tory peers. Newsreaders will fight over the peanuts with Tony Blair's Whitemall top guns.

She always wanted to end up

as Britain's answer to Oprah Winfrey, but, she says, despite a well-regarded pilot show in 1990, and some talk shows: "I never got a live audience, and never really had the magic to be a success."

She picked herself up and, encouraged by her partner Richard Lindley, a reporter for ITN's *News at Ten* special reports, began feeding her "insatiable appetite" for people by holding private lunches in a Covent Garden flat, entirely based on the only thing she could "cook" - tuna salad - at which a wide variety of people, such as John Birt, Tony Blair, Esther Rantzen and John Prescott, would meet. Now, she has moved on to evening "salons".

Her most prominent job was as producer for *Any Questions?* for most of the time from 1977 to 1989, having worked her way up through the BBC in Southampton and Bristol.

It was a big break, and she spent months reading *Vacher's Parliamentary Companion* each night before going to bed, until she could recognise every MP, even now. Stone is probably on friendly terms with more powerful people from all sides and professions than any single other person.

She always wanted to end up

3,500, then to 2,500, and finally to around 1,800. When she was a relative newcomer in London, the party cost her exactly £500 more than her annual salary. Now, she reckons to spend the same sum on a once-a-year, two-hour party that other people spend on their holidays. Even her strict rules, including buying the second-cheapest-available wine, in order to afford the maximum number of bottles, mean that the parties are a big personal extravagance.

So, in short - why? "I'm just addicted to people," she says. "When the list got to 400, I thought what do I do? But I wouldn't want to leave anybody off, and I can't bear not inviting nice new people - I always think, 'Oh shit, I haven't invited them' ... and so it just grows and grows."

It grew beyond the confines of the Reform Club, which put a limit of 250 on the party, and eventually called a halt to reduce the party list, first to

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A pirate, a pioneer, a punk princess

The writer Kathy Acker, who died of cancer last Saturday, aged 53, was a revolutionary in mind and body and she did not recognise defeat.

I suppose on paper Kathy Acker always sounded quite frightening. She wrote graphically about sex and violence, she had worked in the sex industry, she was part of the New York art scene, she had been photographed by Mapplethorpe, she talked endlessly of her body, her sex, her weight-training, her tattoos, her piercings. When I first saw her in the mid-80s, speaking at the ICA, surrounded by her leather-jacketed friends, she coolly declared her deconstructionist manifesto. She was a literary outlaw and she would take no prisoners.

In the flesh however, I found out, she was not scary at all. I soon found myself chatting to this tiny

BY SUZANNE
MOORE

woman about jewellery and shopping and her motorbike and how much she fancied Moira Stuart, the news reader, who just happened to be at the same party where I had run into Kathy. She was funny and sharp and immensely vulnerable, her big eyes widening at any gossip you could tell her. She liked men, she liked women but she was often lonely and said so, citing it as one of the reasons for her continual transatlantic moves.

I didn't know her well but I admired her hugely. That does not mean that I liked everything she wrote, although some of it I liked very much indeed. It was important to me that she wrote the way she did about the things she did because the literary landscape that she aspired to was so irredeemably male. Her adoration of William Burroughs, the influence of the beat poets, her love of modernist experimentation and fierce understanding of post-structuralism meant that her subject matter was often language and identity itself. She was always asking what it meant to be a writer, cheerfully subverting the whole notion of authorship by openly plagiarising other writers' texts.

Such self-conscious cleverness, while celebrated in the hands of the right boy writers, often resulted in Acker being completely misunderstood by the critics. While *Blood and Guts in High School* was praised by many, much of her later work, such as *In Memoriam to Identity*, left the conservative literary establishment somewhat incensed that anyone, let alone this weird-looking woman, should dare to play around with language like this. So she would push further and further. She would read out loud in front of a group of femi-



nists an imagined account of what it is like to rape a woman, she would write pornography with herself as the central character and like many avant-garde artists who proclaim alongside Barthes 'the death of the author', she became a living embodiment of her art with her own cult following.

This idea of breaking the power base of meaning itself is an idea shared by many avant-garde writers. Acker's take on it was also influenced by the work of many of the French post-war philosophers whose theories she wove into her fiction.

Yet what made Acker's work so exceptional was precisely the fact of her gender, the way her body and its desires kept erupting in the text and this body was unmistakably female. The word was made flesh - female flesh. Sometimes her work was difficult to read, refusing conventional narratives and pleasures, sometimes it was harrowing, sometimes, frankly, her experiments didn't work but when they did she produced writing that carried great visceral and intellectual charge.

To write like this, to live like this was, I imagine, a struggle. In her fifties Acker was still proclaiming herself a sexual outlaw, having new bits of herself pierced. To be at the cutting edge of sexual and literary experimentation is still I think a lot more difficult for a woman than it is for a man. But in the end the final struggle over her body and who defined what her body "meant" was the one she had with cancer. For some close to her, her refusal of orthodox medicine and reliance on alternative therapies was a form of denial that they could not comprehend in this brave and honest woman. She was no longer merely playing with "discourses" about the body but with life and death itself.

As ever she chose her own way. Ultimately she would not have the meanings of others imposed upon her. She was a remarkable woman, a remarkable writer, a pirate, a pioneer, a punk princess. I am sad that her adventures here have ended, that her flesh could never be as strong as her words. For her real strength lies in her writing - and that will remain as powerful, as passionate and as unique as ever.

20/LEADER & LETTERS

Blair has chosen the short-sighted approach to reform



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Museum charges

Sir: In all the recent publicity about the threatened introduction of entry charges to national museums and galleries, almost no mention has been made of the abortive attempt to impose charges in the early 1970s.

Entry to the National Gallery was set modestly at £1, yet attendance dropped by almost three-quarters. The revenue raised actually failed to cover the cost of collecting the charge. Even the Treasury realised that a serious blunder had been made, and the entry fee was hastily withdrawn.

One factor that became clear at that time was that overseas visitors were not disturbed by paying, but that in this country there is a well-known distrust of the visual arts which promotes the feeling that museums, as distinct from galleries, provide an "educational" dimension that makes them morally worthy of support. Galleries were the tragic victims of this double-edged onslaught.

Dr ALLAN BRAHAM
London NW6

The writer was Keeper of the
National Gallery, 1978-88.

Sir: For the Policy Studies Institute to describe museum charges as inevitable (report, 1 December) is seriously misleading.

When the Heritage Lottery Fund was established it was made clear to all potential beneficiaries that it could not be used for running costs and would not become a substitute for the core funding which was the responsibility of government and other agencies. That policy is now under review, but in the meantime it is hardly fair to blame museums for accepting what they were offered: funds for overhead capital improvements.

The Government must not be allowed to hide behind statements by the PSI. Charges will only be inevitable if its own level of support for our beleaguered cultural institutions leaves no alternative.

DUNCAN ROBINSON
Director
The Fitzwilliam Museum
Cambridge

Sir: A visit to the British Museum may be free to Londoners, but a family from the North or Wales must, in any case, invest quite heavily for a visit.

The Great Electoral Reform bandwagon got rolling yesterday, its panthers stocked with claret. There is a strong wind behind it. Mistrust of our political and administrative institutions blows a gale through successive surveys of public opinion and on 1 May helped sweep the Tories from power. According to the latest British Social Attitudes survey many people have in recent years become enthusiastic constitutional reformers, though they are discriminating about what they want reformed, and how. It looked, when Tony Blair roped the Liberal Democrats into a joint cabinet committee on constitutional reform, that he was doing more than registering that public mood - he was seeking to steer it, too. Yesterday its first fruit, the bipartisan commission on methods of election to the House of Commons, took to the road.

But there is something wrong with the vehicle's bill of lading. It is not just the technical difficulty of reconciling the need for

"broad proportionality" with the extension of voter choice and the maintenance of a link between MPs and geographical constituencies. That argues straightforwardly for something not unadjacent to the election method proposed for the Scottish assembly, with its unwanted consequence, that electoral reform ends in strengthening the stranglehold of political party when what the public wants is to weaken it.

Our reservations are not about the driver, Lord Jenkins of Hillhead. The objection to the Electoral Reform Commission is that it represents the piecemeal, blinkered and essentially conservative nature of Labour thinking about the British constitution.

Lord Irvine of Lairg, the Lord Chancellor, denies that Labour is piecemeal in its approach. Yet the launch of the Jenkins commission gives telling evidence - for this reason. A rigorous examination of the franchise for the House of Commons is very necessary and Labour, very properly, has

promised to lay the results of that thinking before the people in a referendum. It is a time to don our anoraks or at least see Lords Jenkins, Alexander *et al* don them on our behalf and debate the merits of different systems of voting. But jokes about the detailed arithmetic of electoral method only go so far. Method embodies important principles, which speak to deficits in the representativeness of Parliament and dysfunction in its operation.

That is the point - it is Parliament that is lacking legitimacy, that fails to represent the people of the United Kingdom. Parliament contains two houses, let alone adjunct institutions such as the judicial committee of the House of Lords - our Supreme Court in all but name; it contains, still, aspects of the remaining power of the monarchy. Decisions about the future of the monarchy - which Tony Blair seems curiously unwilling to have made in public - can wait. But the House of Commons cannot properly be appraised and

reformed in advance of decisions about the future of the Lords. If the House of Lords is to be recreated as a new second law-making chamber its nature and its electoral methods have to be considered alongside the functions and representativeness of the Commons.

That is not just to say that the constitution is a way of describing a political system, the parts of which are interdependent. Parliamentary reform is a single enterprise.

A second chamber of Parliament replacing the House of Lords has to be representative if the laws it makes are to command assent. That does not, however, mean all its members have to be elected. Here is a rough sketch. Up to a fifth of the members of a second chamber might be nominated on the basis of agreement between all the major parties. This does not have to be a recipe for blandness: there are many people, in business, in academe, in the professions who are not partisan but would make great candidates for taking

part in deliberative government. In its elective element, the second chamber might, analogously to the US Senate, seek to emphasise unity in diversity: the basis of its franchise might be large (regional) constituencies, ensuring that Scottish or Cornish residents acquired a voice. If so, the weight attached to territorial representativeness in elections to the House of Commons might be reduced.

Trust in the political system - enhancing which is surely one of the aims of the reform enterprise - hinges on participation in, and methods of taking part in a variety of representative bodies, local authorities and the European Parliament included. They might all eventually have different methods of election, alternative votes here, transferable ones there. Electoral pluralism is a virtue in a pluralist and diverse state. But Lord Jenkins has to bear in mind that the Commons and the Lords are twinned institutions. Their reform is urgent but it must go hand in hand.

LETTERS



Safety in risk

Sir: Fears for the future safety of children expressed by Jackie Lang, president of the Girls' Schools Association ("Let children take more risks, says school head", 27 November), are shared by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

We are only too aware that Mrs Lang's assertion that "we may be rearing a generation incapable of assessing risks for themselves" is coming true. Children perpetually shielded from dangers in life will not be able to make the correct judgements when they are eventually allowed out on their own or, indeed, when they reach adulthood.

That is why we encourage parents to abandon their cars whenever possible and to walk their children to school at every opportunity. In that way, they can teach them road safety lessons along the way and point out possible hazards on their route. Many local authorities provide child pedestrian skills training and parents should encourage their children to take part in such exercises.

DAVID ROGERS
Road Safety Adviser
Royal Society for the
Prevention of Accidents
Birmingham

Jesus explained

Sir: Ann Curry asks (letter, 21 November) how and why Galilean fishermen would shave. Razors had been available for centuries, and Jesus lived in a world in which Greek was the lingua franca, a world ruled mainly by the descendants of Alexander's successors, who still followed his practices of maintaining a shaven chin and dining with 12 intimate Companions at table with Zeus).

It is highly improbable that Jesus would have been unaware of these customs. Thus by easily recognised signs did he imply his kingship. Possibly. STEPHEN GRIME
London SE11

Sir: "In my Father's house are many mansions." Following your report (28 November) of Fr Magnani's theory that Jesus was more than a mere carpenter, are we to assume that he was in fact a property developer specialising in conversions?

LESLEY RIDDLE
London SW6

that the Government's proposals, particularly block contracting, will encourage specialisation by lawyers. I see nothing wrong with that. Through block contracting, legal aid expenditure will be concentrated on services provided by competent, experienced advisers. Taxpayers' money should be spent on buying high-quality services from lawyers who have a thorough understanding of the law at issue. Privately funded clients would expect nothing less. There is no reason why a small firm should not benefit from greater specialisation, just as a large one can.

In the post-reform world, I believe there will still be a place for small firms in small towns to offer a valuable, general service. But the availability of legal aid funding will depend in large part on the plans which are made by local people in the Regional Legal Services Committees.

On his first point, Mr Willer's second point, both large and small

Too many people

Sir: At the Kyoto conference on climate change world leaders may agree to make a cut in greenhouse gases. Efforts will presumably be concentrated on improving technology to make more efficient use of energy.

Whatever can be done in this direction should be done, but there are enormous difficulties

for example, Japan claims that 20 more nuclear power stations would be needed for it to make another 5 per cent cut in carbon dioxide emissions.

We hear of many proposals to tackle the technological aspect of the problem and a few to moderate affluent lifestyles. However, especially in the richer and therefore most polluting countries, we hear of none addressing the question of the amount of people, whose numbers multiplied by their per capita consumption lead to the total impact of technology on the environment.

Measures towards gradual, voluntary reduction in national populations should be an important strand in any strategy to combat climate change. The trend towards smaller populations already exists in a few European countries and should be welcomed and planned for.

SUE BIRLEY
Co-ordinator, The Campaign for Political Ecology
Wanborough, Wiltshire

Sir: Sam Boote's letter (1 December), suggesting that global warming is due to changes in the sun, not carbon dioxide emissions, misses the point.

We are not in an area of black-and-white science here, but in the much more tricky one of risk analysis. Given the enormity of the potential threat to world economic and social stability, plus the practical and political obstacles to progress in reducing CO₂ emissions, the current aim must be to reduce the risk to manageable proportions.

We have a long way to go to achieve this. Failing to make a positive start at Kyoto would represent an immense gamble.

TOM ROBSON
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

Framed by MI5

Sir: The available evidence shows conclusively that Alice Wheeldon (not "Wheedon") never plotted to murder anyone

and that she was framed by an MI5 offshoot called PMS2 ("Lloyd George freed his would-be assassin", 28 November).

The "testament of MI5" agent Alex Gordon was certainly not "damning evidence" of Wheedon's guilt. "Alex Gordon" (real name: William Kickard) was a mentally unstable journalist with a criminal record who was employed by PMS2 as an *agent provocateur*. His deranged imagination produced the allegation that Wheedon and her family planned to shoot Lloyd George with a poisoned air-gun pellet while he was playing golf.

Although Kickard's evidence was central to the Wheedon trial he never appeared in court to face cross-examination. PMS2 later packed him off to South Africa to get him out of the way and he eventually committed himself to a mental asylum.

DAVID TURNER
Borden, Kent

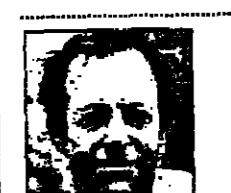
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DAVID TURNER
Borden, Kent

And now, news of another way to shrink all those little bits of news



MILES
KINGTON

For those who feel that they haven't got the time to read the daily papers and the Sunday papers and watch the television news and listen to the radio news, etc. a new weekly publication has emerged called *The Week*, which reprints the best and most informative articles about the week's news.

I think it's pretty good value.

For those who haven't got the time to cover all the glossy magazines, and the men's and women's magazines, and the other magazines, and who would like to keep up with the best of it, another new publication called *The Cover* has emerged which promises to bring us the

best of magazine journalism. I think it looks pretty good value.

Of course, there are also the more traditional publications which for a long time now have brought us the best of news and writing. I'm thinking of the *Reader's Digest*, of course, but also of such Fleet-Street based digests as *The Weekly Guardian* and the similar sheets put out by *The Express*, *Telegraph*, etc.

They all look pretty good value to me.

The trouble is, not many of us have got the time and the energy to get through all these digests, these compilations, these abridgements, these proliferating quick 'n' easy guides to this hard 'n' horrid world.

Let's face it, after a hard day

trying to get to the office and back, and a hard day on the mobile phone talking to those people you would have met had you managed to get to the office on time, you really don't feel like making the effort to wade through well-intentioned attempts to save you the effort of wading through the world's news, do you?

I mean, who has really got the chance any more to relax and read something designed for people who haven't got the chance to relax and read any news, do you?

Nobody, that's who.

But help is at hand!

Help in the shape of a brand-new publication which brings you the best material from the various weekly digests.

Yes, at last there is a new publication which actually trawls through the selected material in all the digests, and then selects the best of that just for busy people like you!

It's going to be called *Premium Weekly*.

It's going to be published by this column, and it's going to be indispensable.

In the first issue, for instance, we have an exclusive report on the new musical being written by Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice. It's about the rise to power of a charismatic woman who is loved by everyone even though she is ruthless and has blood on her hands. No, not "Evita". It's "Winnie".

There is a crucial report

from South Africa entitled "Is there something in the air of South Africa which drives men and women mad and leads them to do things which a colder, damper climate they would not do? To put it another way, would Winnie Mandelson and Earl Spencer make the ideal couple?"

We reveal that the smog and haze obscuring most of the Far East are actually caused by their finance markets going up in smoke.

We examine the strong rumours that the Millennium Dome is being designed as a secret way of communicating with other civilisations, and we ask the question: "Where is Peter Mandelson really from?"

There is a crucial report

In the first issue there is also a first-hand report on the crucial Iran-Australia World Cup qualifying match from Salman Rushdie, entitled "Why Terry Venables dared not win".

There is an amazing report on how Rupert Murdoch, the man who took on American nationality in order to be able to own American TV stations, is planning to expand his Asian drive by becoming a Chinese citizen, so we say: "Goodbye, Rupert - Hello, Comrade Lupe!"

Other features in *Premium Weekly*, all taken from the world press and skilfully disguised to conceal their source, include:

"E-Mail, F-words, G-Spots

— is the alphabet taking over?" "Have the Irish lost the will

to lose the Eurovision song contest?"

"If we harnessed waste emissions from America could they keep the world warm?"

"If the French for 'El Nino' is 'Le Garçon', do the French think that the world's climate problems are being caused by a maverick waiter?"

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مكتبة من الأصل

How we can keep the memory of evil alive



ROBIN
COOK
NAZI GOLD
CONFERENCE

Last Wednesday I visited Budapest. At the turn of the century a fifth of the population there were Jewish. On Thursday I went to Prague, where the Nazis brought Jewish artefacts to build a Museum of Extinct People. On Friday I visited the Jewish memorial in Poland, where three million Jews died. The numbers are just too big to imagine, but the tales of just a few of the victims and survivors soon become too much to bear. Europe is so much the poorer for their loss.

For them, compensation will never be possible. But we can remember. We must document the evidence, gather the facts, locate the truth. We must tell the stories of the victims, to deny the Nazis success in their mission to eradicate their humanity. We must tell the stories to our children, not as dry history or academic debate, but in a way that will teach them the dangers of prejudice and hatred. Keeping the memory of this evil alive is our best defence against it happening again.

One of my first acts as Foreign Secretary was to call for a conference about Nazi gold. I was convinced that by bringing together everyone connected with the subject – the experts, the governments, the victims – we could pool our knowledge and talk through the difficult questions. Doing so might answer some unanswered questions, and erase some of the bitterness.

The London Conference on Nazi Gold opens today in Lancaster House. It brings together experts and officials from over 40 countries, six organisations representing the survivors, and four institutions that actually handled the Nazi gold – more expertise than has ever been gathered on this subject before. The conference is not an inter-governmental conference designed to take decisions, or to pass judgement and apportion blame. It will instead allow everyone involved the chance to talk through the issues –

whom the gold came from, what the Nazis did with it, what happened to it after the war.

There is still a lot of suspicion from survivors and the families of victims. Many believe that there has been a cover-up, and that governments are hiding the facts. I hope this conference will go some way towards assuaging these suspicions. The Foreign Office has published two detailed historical papers on the subject, with all the source material available at the Public Records Office. Other countries have also set up commissions to investigate this issue.

After the War the Allies gathered all the hoarded Nazi gold they could find. The gold in monetary form they put into the Tripartite Gold Commission's fund, and they have distributed almost all of it to the former occupied countries from which it was looted. The gold that was not in monetary form was used to help meet the urgent needs of the refugees.

Two especially sensitive questions need addressing. The first is whether gold that had been stolen from individuals became mixed up with the monetary gold. Our research suggests that very small amounts may have been. The second is

the question of compensation – for individuals and for countries. The conference will look at what has been done so far, and what further might be done. I hope it will acknowledge the good as well as the bad – the good faith of the Allies in meeting the pressing needs of the time, of the

Swiss who have set up a special fund for the individual victims of the Nazis, and of the Germans who have paid out over DM100bn in compensation.

The Tripartite Commission still holds £40m worth of gold. The three countries of the Commission – ourselves, the US and France – still have an obligation to return this to the former occupied countries. But there is a pressing need for assistance to be given to the remaining survivors. Otherwise we risk a second tragedy – letting the victims of the Nazis live out their lives in penury. This is why we have proposed a voluntary fund, to which the recipient countries can give some or all of their final payment from the commission. The response we have got from the recipient countries has been positive, and I will be launching the fund today.

This is not going to erase the sadness and the loss. It can be no compensation for those the Nazis killed, or those survivors who have died already. It must not weaken the memory of what happened. But I hope it will help those victims of the Nazis who are still alive, and show that we are serious in remembering those who are not.

A few questions for Geoffrey Robinson, Treasury minister



ANDREAS
WHITTAM
SMITH
ON TAX
AVOIDANCE

So it is all nice and tidy is it? Mr Geoffrey Robinson, MP, Treasury minister, is not a tax avoider. Having been revealed by the *Independent on Sunday* as the beneficiary of a multi-million-pound offshore trust, Mr Robinson and two cabinet ministers stated authoritatively that all was in order. The arrangement with the Guernsey-based trust did not involve any tax avoidance, Mr Alistair Darling, Chief Secretary, said that Mr Robinson had done what ministers with shares had done in the past and "put them into a blind trust".

It is easy to be puzzled and confused by such manoeuvres. Let us examine them for what they are. The question is why rich people such as Mr Robinson have trusts and put their assets into them. After all, to do so reduces, at least marginally, your freedom of action. Is not Earl Spencer claiming in the divorce court that his family's wealth is all locked up in trusts and therefore cannot be touched? And in terms of lawyers' fees and trustees' remuneration, trusts are costly to set up and maintain. One reason is to disguise the ownership of assets. Another is to minimise or avoid the inheritance tax which would otherwise be payable by the beneficiaries of your will; nowadays trusts are much less useful than formerly in avoiding income tax and capital gains tax. Here, then, is a straight question: will Mr Robinson's heirs enjoy tax advantages from his family trust in due course?

We may also ask ourselves

why trusts are created offshore, in places like the Channel Islands or the Cayman Islands. The explanation is that putting a bit of distance between your assets and the Inland Revenue has its advantages. It may be, for instance, that the buying and selling of shares within the trust can be conducted without paying tax as you go along. In the United Kingdom, if I own ICI shares and sell them in order to buy BP, I shall have to pay tax on any gain in ICI even though I re-invest the proceeds in BP. Off-shore trusts can

'Forgive me, but I think you should always inquire into schemes which involve Belgium women living in Switzerland putting money into trusts based in the Channel Islands for beneficiaries living in Britain. Why not just send a cheque to Mr Robinson's home address or transfer the assets into his name?'

avoid that necessity. Tax becomes payable only when the beneficiary in this country receives a dividend or capital payment.

Furthermore, it is sometimes the case that tax payable becomes due rather more slowly when shares are held in offshore trusts than when they are held directly by a UK resident. Delay has a monetary value. A second question, therefore: are there tax advantages for the operation of Mr Robinson's trust as compared with owning the same assets directly?

If we cluck-cluck about Mr

Robinson's offshore trust and wonder about the advantages it may confer, Mr Darling informs newspapers that the money was put into the trust by a Belgian woman living in Switzerland, so it was not a way of avoiding tax in Britain. Assets weren't taken out of the United Kingdom. Forgive me, but I think that you should always inquire into schemes which involve Belgium women living in Switzerland putting money into trusts based in the Channel Islands for beneficiaries living in Britain. Why not

he also admitted that the "right" to buy 29m of shares in the prosperous British company, TransTec, which he controls, had passed to the offshore trust. The minister states that capital gains tax is liable on the transaction.

When we look at the details of this particular transaction, we find a further oddity. Between Mr Robinson and the offshore trust was interposed another company owned by Mr Robinson, Stenbell. He sold his rights to Stenbell; in turn Stenbell sold them on to the offshore trust.

It is also known that they will regain control of their assets when they leave office. We are never informed who the trustees are. For all we know they may be friends, associates, employees of the companies in which the minister has an interest, chosen because they know what to do without being told.

But whatever the merits of a blind trust, in this particular case Mr Robinson's evident conflict of interest has not been removed. The offshore trust established for the minister's family, of which he is a discretionary beneficiary, has not been included in the blind trust arrangements. This is a serious problem. Treasury ministers set the tax rules for residents of the UK who are beneficiaries of trusts, whether established overseas or not. Mr Robinson, as a Treasury minister, has a conflict of interest by virtue of being the beneficiary of a trust.

Nor can it be argued that Mr Robinson, as Paymaster General, has nothing to do with personal taxation. As it happens, this morning, Mr Robinson will present the Government's proposals for creating individual savings accounts that provide limited tax advantages for ordinary people, perhaps less generous than the 'Tory' schemes they are designed to replace. The final question, thus, is for the Chancellor of the Exchequer: given Mr Robinson's conflict of interest, should he remove Mr Robinson from playing any role in the Treasury's management of the nation's tax system?

What makes Harriet Harman tick?



DONALD
MACINTYRE
LONE PARENTS'
BENEFIT CUT



Steve McNicholas

Harriet Harman was always going to have her difficulties with the Labour Party once in government. First, there are plenty of MPs who haven't forgotten her decision to defy party taboos by sending one of her sons to a grammar school; second, the job of Social Security Secretary in a Labour government is inherently difficult – even when you're not, as she is, a member of a government committed to radical welfare reform. Just as Tony Blair's spending cut can never fully satisfy their constituency unless they are prepared to forsake more, so the party always wants more from its DSS ministers than they can give. And Ms Harman's personality isn't one everyone finds congenial. It's not just the middle-class Metropolitan manner of a St Paul's ex-head girl. It's also a certain imperviousness in the face of opposition, amply demonstrated in last year's grammar school fracas. This is a strength, but it can also be a trifle exasperating. Finally – and this has nothing to do with her own character – even the most progressive of us are a little schizophrenic about our women politicians. In our heads we want them to be just like men; in our hearts, male or female, we expect them to be just a little more caring and just a little less macho than men.

For all these reasons it's tempting to personalised, at Ms Harman's expense, the row over the cut in lone parents' benefit. It is a temptation which several of her critics, in the press as well as in the ranks of Labour MPs, have found impossible to resist. But it is based on a serious misapprehension. The policy she defended in the Commons yesterday is very far from being hers alone. The cut is directly in line with the decision of Gordon Brown to stick rigidly to the spending limits set by his predecessor. Some leading critics – such as Ken Livingstone

and Chris Mullin – have not shirked from acknowledging this; others have. It is much more fashionable – and perhaps a little less risky – to criticise Ms Harman than it is to criticise the Chancellor or the Prime Minister. But the decision to stick to Ken Clarke's spending limits for two years was announced before the election; it formed part of Labour's programme, and it was probably part of the unprecedented economic credibility that helped to deliver Labour's landslide on May 1. It's true that the Chancellor has jiggled some figures to inject more cash into health and education. But that was to meet cherished and, during the election, stated priorities. By contrast the lone parents' cut played directly to both Brown's and Tony Blair's desire – wholeheartedly shared, it should be admitted, by Ms Harman – to see the poor, including poor lone mothers, lift their prospects by taking jobs rather than stay at home. Part of her case has been that by taking jobs, lone parents would, thanks to the in-work benefit of Family Credit, be better off – by an average of £50 per week – than if they weren't in jobs. In that sense it was an important and highly symbolic part of the welfare to work programme.

(So to are the two concessions Ms Harman and Mr Brown have made – bringing the programme to get lone parents into work forward to next April and providing £300m of lottery money for child care.) Finally it was also, perhaps, in line with Tony Blair's social and moral agenda – through trying to discourage young women from regarding single motherhood on benefit as a realistic means of livelihood. There were – and are – valid arguments to be levelled at the policy; not least the question of whether the cuts should have applied to new lone parents of children under five. And while the cuts apply only to new lone parents, what of single mothers who take short-term jobs and then are forced back on to income support? As new claimants they would now be subject to cuts of up to £11 per week. Ministers are adamant that even lone parents taking short-time jobs will still be better off over the year; nevertheless some of these arguments were well worth having out.

But a serious problem is that the parliamentary left didn't focus on them until it was too late. When on 22 July the Liberal Democrats sought to amend the Bill reducing child benefit for lone parents, the present dissidents (Ken Livingstone, Diane

Abbott, Audrey Wise, Chris Mullin, among them) voted with the Government against the amendment, despite a long and eloquent speech by the Liberal Democrats' social security spokesman Steve Webb criticising the cut. This has added to the suspicion that at least some of the putative rebels decided to focus on the issue much later, possibly because student fees had failed to live up to expectations as the lightning conductor for discontent.

In other words this may have been as much about testing left-wing strength as it was about concern for lone mothers. Which means that any putative rebel can only protest by voting down – or abstaining – on the whole Social Security Bill, a large part of which is an entirely welcome simplification of the benefit claims system. Some in the Government didn't handle the issue as well as they might have done. In particular it is distinctly odd that at least some government whips appeared to have given tacit encouragement to Mr Mullin's confidential round robin to Mr Brown. Whoever encouraged them to do this, it was not Ms Harman. Maybe it was just a way to minimise the level of public protest and persuade dissidents not to sign an open motion attacking the cuts. But it must have led some of the

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Stéphane Grappelli

Stéphane Grappelli, violinist; born Paris 26 January 1908; died Paris 1 December 1997.

All his long career, Stéphane Grappelli maintained an effortless balance between art and entertainment. He was one of the last of the classic musician-performers, for whom playing jazz was inseparable from playing for people.

Born in the Paris of the belle époque, Grappelli lost his mother before he was five. He was raised by his loving but impetuous father, who placed him in the experimental school run by Isadora Duncan, where an orchestral performance of Debussy's *Prelude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune* gave him his first deep musical impression. The coming of the First World War, however, shunted him into squalid orphanages and, sometimes, hand-to-mouth existence on the streets. Grappelli often described his childhood as "like a Dickens novel", and it made him a lifelong survivor. Even after he would be, as he said, "a bit careful" with money—what others might call parsimonious—and he was always aware of the spectre of poverty. At the same time he never lost a grateful delight in the pleasures of life, an outlook reflected in his joyously spontaneous playing.

He began to play for his living after the war at the age of 12, busking in courtyards with a junior-size violin. He taught himself the fiddle, though, with characteristic diligence, he took a course in solfège and harmony at the Paris Conservatoire, and at 15 got a job in an orchestra accompanying silent films. Shortly afterwards came his overwhelming exposure to the new American music, on a primitive juke-box. He knew instantly that this was what he wanted to play. "I felt I was born with jazz" — and he sought out fellow enthusiasts and records by his first heroes, Armstrong and Beiderbecke.

Finding work as a jazz violinist hard to come by, Grappelli made himself a second career as a pianist. He played both instruments with Gérard and his Géorgians in the late Twenties and Thirties, and even doubled for a while on alto saxophone. His first meeting with Django Reinhardt came in 1931, but it wasn't until 1934, during intervals at the Hôtel Claridge's *théâtre*, that the legendary Quintet of the Hot Club of France was born.

Records like "My Sweet" and "Minor Swing" established them as the first European group worthy of comparison with the Americans. Grappelli's wry cynicism perfectly complemented Reinhardt's dominant, angular attack, though, on a personal level, the guitarist's wilful gypsy ways often exasperated his scrupulous partner.

Grappelli's long, happy association with Britain (which he called his "second country") began inadvertently and inauspiciously when he was stranded in London at the beginning of the Second World War. Landing on his feet as usual, he built up a



A style 'the most like speech of almost any musician working today': Grappelli in 1940

Photograph: Hulton Getty

throughout the Seventies and continued until his death.

The Grappelli style was unmistakable. His sometime protégé Nigel Kennedy called it "the most like speech of almost any musician working today". On a ballad like "The Folks Who Live on the Hill", he was tenderly eloquent, on medium-tempo such as "Sweet Georgia Brown" unfailingly swinging, while up-tempo to "Them There Eyes" shown with agile and exhilarating energy.

On any tune he treated the melody with imagination and respect. Like many musicians of his generation he believed that a melody line had its own value, as much as an improvisation, and by colour and nuance he could turn a familiar theme into a personal statement. The purity of his music and sincerity of his manner gave Stéphane Grappelli's concerts a classic

quality. They were wholly free from hype and gimmicks—except perhaps for his flowered shirts. At one Grappelli concert I overheard a father-son exchange, the son observing that, though he liked the music, a rock show would use lights and such for extra stimulation. "Oh crazy man," said his father sardonically, "you mean you have to listen." That seemed to sum up Grappelli's timeless appeal, which made simply listening a pleasure.

Happily that quality comes through on his many recordings, though it's fair to say he recorded too much and sometimes too casually, putting his formidable technique on automatic pilot. As a committed public performer, he felt deprived of audience contact in the studio. But there are plenty of sparkling moments in his scores of record with an astonishing array of

partners from Duke Ellington to Menahin, Earl Hines to Gary Burton. And there are the great performances with Django Reinhardt. They were ideal foils for each other, and you can already hear in Grappelli's playing the gifts that became richer and more assured throughout his life—the fluency and invention, warmth and grace that made him one of the best-loved comedians in jazz.

—Geoffrey Smith

The partnership between Grappelli and Reinhardt was often precarious and yet it was both fundamental and important to the violinist's career, writes Steve Vose. He acknowledged this when, in the decades after the death of the guitarist, Grappelli would have an empty chair placed on stage for "Django".

The two were the first to prove that Europeans could match and often better the American musicians at playing jazz. But the pairing was grotesque. Grappelli was educated and played with a classically trained sophistication. Reinhardt lived in a caravan. "Django was a gypsy who had burnt his hand in a caravan fire and only had three fingers," the tenorist Flip Phillips recalled. "All he could stave was bowing balls." Because of his reformed hand Reinhardt had developed an unorthodox guitar technique which to some extent matched his character.

Grappelli was reliable and businesslike. Reinhardt had no care for time-keeping and was generally erratic in his behaviour. "Django was always late and often he forgot to appear at night because his only clock was the sun," said Grappelli.

Coleman Young

Coleman Alexander Young, civil rights campaigner and politician; born Tuscaloosa, Alabama 24 May 1918; Mayor of Detroit 1973-93; died Detroit 29 November 1997.

In the rich and colourful firmament of big city United States mayors, Coleman Young occupies a niche of his own. Charismatic, crusading and autocratic, for better and worse he dominated the politics of Detroit during 20 terrible years for his country's flagship industrial city. But his life was a cameo of the struggle this century of black America for emancipation and self-respect.

He was born in Alabama but when he was only five his family joined in the great secular black migration northward, leaving the terrors of the Ku Klux Klan for the hope and opportunity offered by the motor industry's heroic age. But racial discrimination shaped him almost from the outset; first as a brilliant student denied the chance of university, then as a worker on the Ford assembly lines taunted by white supervisors, finally as an airman in the Second World War, arrested for seconding to be served in a segregated officers' club. And, until the end of his days, the slighted young radical would be a fighter for black rights, especially at the workplace.

In 1949 he founded the National Negro Labor Council, whose achievements included forcing a measure of integration upon Sears, Roebuck, then the largest US retailer. For his pains, he found himself before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and chose to disband the Council rather than surrender a list of members to the government. "In those days," he recalled later, "if you were trying to do anything for blacks, you were considered a Communist."

Predictably, hard times followed. Young was blacklisted, and was obliged to take a string of menial jobs. But by 1964 his reputation as a labour and civi-



Young: Lord of Detroit

rights campaigner helped win him a seat in the Michigan state senate. His political ascent had begun, and in November 1973 he was elected Mayor of Detroit, among the first blacks to run a major US city.

It was the toughest political assignment in America. The Detroit of legend, of booming motor industry, boundless jobs and the glitz of Tamla Motown, had been buried under an avalanche of race riots, energy crisis, recession and virtual municipal bankruptcy. America's workshop had become a global case study of inner city collapse. Affluent whites fled to the suburbs. Vast swathes of Detroit

became an industrial Pompeii. Only in its murder rate did it any longer lead the country.

Probably not even a saint could have rescued Motown at that nadir of its history, and Young fell several notches short of beatitude. But his start was promising enough. Having won election on a platform of clearing up racism in the police force, widely blamed during the 1967 riots which took 43 lives, he moved swiftly to appoint more blacks. With Henry Ford and Leonard Woodcock, head of the Union of Autoworkers, he formed a coalition to rescue Detroit, and issued his famous call to arms against crime: "I warn all dope pushers, all rip-off artists, all muggers . . . It's time to leave Detroit . . . And I don't give a damn if they're black or white, or if they wear Superfly suits or blue uniforms with silver badges. Hit the road. As of this minute we're going to turn this city round."

But the road to urban ruin is paved with good intentions. The recession deepened, the federal government refused to help and Detroit was trapped in the vicious self-perpetuating cycle of rising unemployment, dwindling tax revenues, reduced services, and further middle-class flight that has plagued cities across America, most famously of late Washington DC. And as Detroit declined, Young's belligerence grew. Gradually he gave up on business, and the whites entrenched in the suburbs beyond Eight Mile Road. All his life Young loved sports, and to the fugitives he quoted from Detroit's most famous sporting son: "Like Joe Louis said, you can run, baby, but you can't hide."

Four times he was re-elected in 1977, 1981, 1985, and 1989, and each success tightened his grip on Detroit's political machine. When he wanted Young could be charming and conciliatory. But with the years he grew more confrontational. He was the Lord of Detroit, and he made sure visitors knew it. His style became lazier, his language more profane. By the end he would sometimes receive guests like an African potentate, clad in a silk dressing-gown, smoking a cigar. His own summary of his career was lapidary: "Just let's say I've had some peaks and valleys, baby."

Briefly Young contemplated a sixth term. But illness dictated his retirement in 1993, and would plague him for the rest of his life. As his own health faded however, that of the city he had ruled began to improve. His successor Dennis Archer, a moderate black Democrat on close terms with President Clinton, is painstakingly reuniting the city with its severed suburbs. The baseball Tigers and the football Lions are moving to new downtown sports stadia, and gingersly, restaurants, shops and corporations, led by GM itself, are returning to the city's heart. The trend reflects a resurgent and more diversified local economy, a feeling of guilt about what has been allowed to happen—but also of relief that the flamboyant, combative but ultimately corrosive Coleman Young is no longer in City Hall.

—Rupert Cornwell



Grappelli, left, at a concert in 1988 for his 80th birthday at the Barbican Centre, London, with Yehudi Menuhin

LAW REPORT: 2 DECEMBER 1997

Defendant must be allowed to make representations

A Crown Court judge who had acquitted a defendant on appeal from the magistrates' court was entitled to consider an application for an extension of time in which to state a case for the opinion of the High Court without consulting the justices who had heard the appeal with him, but he should not determine such an application without allowing the acquitted defendant to make representations.

Director of Public Prosecutions v Coleman: Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Pill and Mr Justice Garland) 26 November 1997

The Divisional Court dismissed the prosecutor's appeal by way of case stated against the acquittal of Valerie Ann Coleman on appeal to Southwark Crown Court (Judge Mercer sitting with justices) from Horseshoe Court.

Road Magistrates' Court failing without reasonable excuse to provide a specimen of breath for analysis, contrary to section 7(6) of the Road Traffic Act 1988.

John McGuinness (Crown Prosecution Service) for the appellant; Nigel Ley (J.E. Arnall & Co) for the respondent.

Lord Justice Pill said that the questions originally posed for the opinion of the court were, to put it generally, whether the court had been right in law to find that the prosecution had failed to follow proper procedures under the Road Traffic Act 1988 and the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

It was common ground that the original questions now had to be answered in a way adverse to the respondent.

Further questions had, however, arisen because the applicant's application with justices from Horseshoe Court.

Crown Court to state a case had been made out of time. The judge had determined the applications to state a case and to extend time to state a case without consulting the justices who had sat with him on the hearing of the respondent's appeal against the decision of the magistrate's court, and had granted leave to apply for a case stated out of time *ex parte*, without hearing representations from the respondent.

The procedure upon an application to the Crown Court should be given the opportunity to make representations, if the prosecution sought to extend the scope of its right to request the Crown Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court by applying to extend the time in which an application could be made. A situation where he did not have that opportunity would be intolerable.

The present case illustrated the danger involved. The application for an extension of

time had not contained any explanation as to why no application had been made within the time limit. The procedure followed in the present case had been significantly flawed by the failure to hear representations from the respondent and accordingly there had been no valid extension of time.

A defendant who had been acquitted on appeal to the Crown Court should be given the opportunity to make representations, if the prosecution application to extend the time in which to apply to the Crown Court to state a case was;

(1) the defendant should be notified of the application; (2) the terms of the application should be disclosed to him and he should be told of his right to make representations; (3) the court should consider the representations of both parties and the defendant should have the opportunity to deal with all representations made by the prosecution; (4) the application could normally be considered on the basis of written representations.

—Kate O'Hanlon, Barrister

Announcements for Gazette BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS (Births, Adoptions, Marriages, Deaths, Memorial services, Wedding anniversaries, In Memoriam notices, Obituaries) should be sent to the Gazette Editor, The Independent, 1 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5DL, telephoned to 071-293 201 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 202 (or 071-293 203 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 204 (or 071-293 205 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 206 (or 071-293 207 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 208 (or 071-293 209 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 210 (or 071-293 211 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 212 (or 071-293 213 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 214 (or 071-293 215 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 216 (or 071-293 217 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 218 (or 071-293 219 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 220 (or 071-293 221 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 222 (or 071-293 223 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 224 (or 071-293 225 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 226 (or 071-293 227 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 228 (or 071-293 229 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 230 (or 071-293 231 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 232 (or 071-293 233 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 234 (or 071-293 235 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 236 (or 071-293 237 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 238 (or 071-293 239 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 240 (or 071-293 241 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 242 (or 071-293 243 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 244 (or 071-293 245 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 246 (or 071-293 247 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 248 (or 071-293 249 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 250 (or 071-293 251 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 252 (or 071-293 253 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 254 (or 071-293 255 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 256 (or 071-293 257 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 258 (or 071-293 259 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 260 (or 071-293 261 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 262 (or 071-293 263 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 264 (or 071-293 265 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 266 (or 071-293 267 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 268 (or 071-293 269 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 270 (or 071-293 271 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 272 (or 071-293 273 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 274 (or 071-293 275 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 276 (or 071-293 277 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 278 (or 071-293 279 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 280 (or 071-293 281 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 282 (or 071-293 283 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 284 (or 071-293 285 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 286 (or 071-293 287 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 288 (or 071-293 289 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 290 (or 071-293 291 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 292 (or 071-293 293 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 294 (or 071-293 295 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 296 (or 071-293 297 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 298 (or 071-293 299 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 300 (or 071-293 301 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 302 (or 071-293 303 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 304 (or 071-293 305 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 306 (or 071-293 307 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 308 (or 071-293 309 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 310 (or 071-293 311 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 312 (or 071-293 313 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 314 (or 071-293 315 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 316 (or 071-293 317 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 318 (or 071-293 319 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 320 (or 071-293 321 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 322 (or 071-293 323 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 324 (or 071-293 325 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 326 (or 071-293 327 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 328 (or 071-293 329 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 330 (or 071-293 331 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 332 (or 071-293 333 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 334 (or 071-293 335 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 336 (or 071-293 337 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 338 (or 071-293 339 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 340 (or 071-293 341 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 342 (or 071-293 343 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 344 (or 071-293 345 (24-hour answering machine), 071-293 346 (or 071-293 347 (24-hour answering machine),

23/BUSINESS

BUSINESS & CITY EDITOR, JEREMY WARNER
NEWS DESK: 0171-293 2636 FAX: 0171-293 2098 E-MAIL: INDYBUSINESS@INDEPENDENT.CO.UK
FINANCIAL JOURNAL OF THE YEAR**DTI considers
Budge company
collapse as pit
crisis worsens**

The Department of Trade and Industry is considering publishing reports into the collapse of a former company run by the Budge family, including the role played by Richard Budge, who later bought most of England's deep mines. As Chris Godmark and Michael Harris report, the move could intensify pressure on Mr Budge, chief executive of RJB Mining, as the group moves towards mass redundancies and pit closures.

it emerged that Mr Budge is to appear before MPs on the Commons Trade and Industry Select Committee on Wednesday. He is expected to face questioning on which pits are most likely to close, including the fate of the threatened Selby "superpit" complex.

John Battle, the Energy Minister, has also been called before the committee and will insist that the DTI has taken action in recent weeks to create a level playing-field to safeguard the market for British coal.

An RJB spokesman declined to comment on the board meeting, which is thought to have agreed to press ahead with moves to cut production capacity to match falling demand. "All we can say is that we are keeping events and developments under review," said the spokesman.

Meanwhile, National Power warned yesterday that forcing the three big coal-fired generators to increase emergency stockpiles of coal at their power stations would be a short-term fix that would not solve the RJB crisis and would penalise its shareholders.

A spokesman said that because of the mild winter National Power's current coal stocks were above minimum security levels laid down in law but also those it normally maintained for commercial reasons.

He also pointed out that if the generators were obliged to increase coal stocks they would have to issue open tenders not only to RJB but other UK coal producers and importers. There would also be a problem of where to stockpile the coal, given the high levels of power station stocks.

The three fossil fuel generators – National Power, PowerGen and Eastern – consume enough coal a year to cover 115 miles of the M25 to a depth of 15 feet.

All three generators are due to give evidence before the Commons trade and industry select committee tomorrow. None are understood to have been approached by the Government to discuss a bail-out of RJB. PowerGen, the only one still to agree new coal contracts with RJB, has no negotiations planned for this week.

The receiver's conclusions landed on ministers' desks as the DTI was about to sell most of the coal industry to Mr Budge. A subsequent National Audit Office probe found no evidence that the DTI's privatisation unit had sought to influence the decision not to take action against Mr Budge.

Last year three other former directors of AF Budge, Tony Budge and Janet Budge, Mr Budge's elder brother and sister-in-law, along with Michael Yates, were disqualified from acting as company directors.

Separately yesterday, as RJB directors met in London to consider the coal crisis,

Outlook, page 25



Future uncertain: (clockwise from above) A miner clocking off from the day shift at Rossington Colliery, North Yorkshire; John Battle, the Energy Minister, who will tell the Select Committee that the DTI has taken action to safeguard the market for British coal; and Richard Budge of RJB

Main photograph: Tom Pilston

United News & Media to sell regional newspapers

United News & Media has put its regional newspaper interests up for sale with a price tag of more than £400m. The move follows months of speculation that Lord Hollick's media group would ditch its regional papers in order to focus on television and national newspapers. Cathy Newman reports.

Kleinwort Benson has been approaching interested parties on United's behalf about the sale of titles which include the *Yorkshire Post*. United Provincial Newspapers is the fourth-largest regional newspaper publisher in the UK, with 61 papers in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Surrey and Essex.

Five prominent regional newspaper groups are known to have been approached. These are believed to include Newsquest Media Group, which came to the stock market in October; Trinity International Holdings, the biggest regional press player; Independent Newspapers, Northcliffe Newspapers and Johnston Press. Newsquest, which was formed after Reed Regional Newspapers was sold to a management buyout two years ago, has in the past made public its interest in UPN. However, Jim Brown, chairman, was not available for comment last night.

Industry sources suggested last night that Newsquest could face monopoly problems if it bought UPN. Newsquest operates in areas such as Yorkshire and Lancashire. Some analysts said Trinity would be the favourite buyer, although it too has newspapers in Yorkshire.

In response to calls about the sale, United

issued a statement after the market had closed confirming it had "received a number of approaches from third parties indicating their interest in acquiring these businesses". It added: "The board is considering a range of alternatives including the further development of its regional newspaper businesses."

The disposal also includes UPN España, the company's Spanish regional paper division, and the free newspapers within United Advertising Publications (UAP). However, UAP's flagship title, *Exchange & Mart*, will be retained by United.

The sale of UPN will be seen as one of the final stages of consolidation in the regional newspaper industry. Trinity kicked off a frenetic round of mergers and acquisitions by snapping up Thomson Regional Newspapers for £327.5m in November 1995. More corporate activity followed with Johnston buying Emap's regional titles, and Newsquest acquiring Westminster Press from Pearson. Most recently, Mirror Group added Midland Independent Newspapers to its newspaper interests, paying £297m in July this year.

United raised £31.5m by selling its Welsh regional papers to Southern Newspapers a year ago. However it reneged on its intention to dispose of its papers in South-east England after the potential buyers failed to meet United's asking price. At the time, City analysts speculated that the rest of the regional newspaper division would eventually go so that Lord Hollick could concentrate on his burgeoning TV businesses. United bought the HTV franchise earlier this year and owns the Anglia and Meridian ITV licences.

The company, which owns the *Express* newspaper, is also looking at ways of getting into pay-TV.

Competition hits BT harder than expected

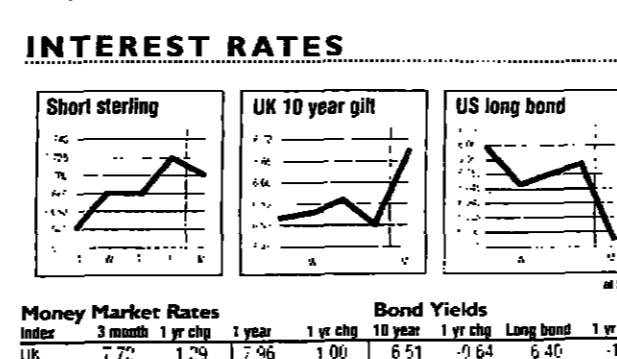
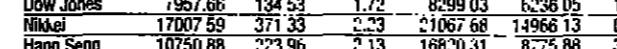
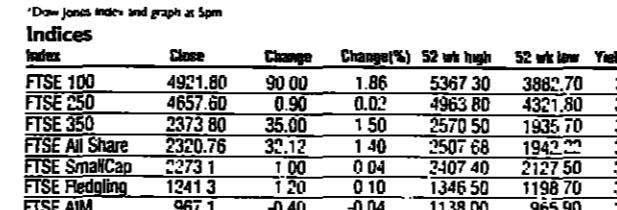
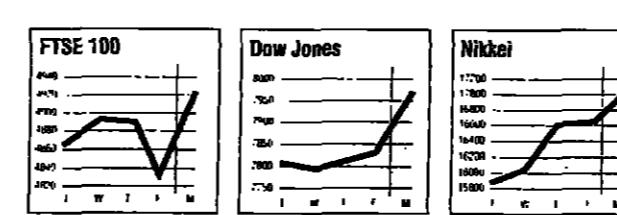
British Telecom is set to lose a much bigger slice of its domestic customer base than previously forecast as competition bites deeper into its near-monopoly of residential exchange lines, according to Don Cruickshank, the industry regulator. The latest estimate by Ofcom, the telephone watchdog, is that BT's share of residential exchange lines will drop to 70 per cent by 2000, down from 91 per cent at the end of last year. Ofcom's previous prediction in May was that BT would retain 80 per cent of phone lines by the millennium.

In a speech to an industry conference yesterday, Mr Cruickshank also forecast that between 70 and 80 per cent of people would have a choice of three phone companies, compared

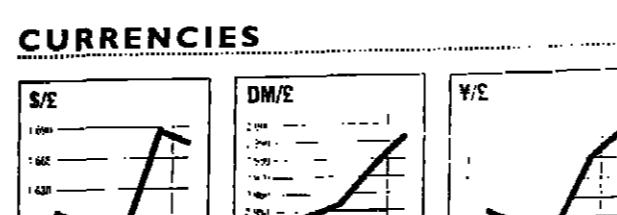
with fewer than 10 per cent in 1996. Mr Cruickshank warned BT that the competitive challenge would intensify "to the benefit of customers". The UK phone market was opened to full competition in 1991.

BT yesterday intensified the price battle with rivals by announcing a 10 per cent cut in tariffs on weekend long-distance UK calls from 17 January. BT is also cutting between 12 and 21 per cent off calls to Japan. The cuts will knock £19.4m off BT's revenues, though only £7.6m of the reductions form part of Ofcom's domestic price formula, which began in August. The price cap only applies to 80 per cent of homes and excludes businesses.

– Chris Godmark

STOCK MARKETS**MAIN PRICE CHANGES**

Rises	Price Up	Chg (\$)	Chg %	Falls	Price Up	Chg (\$)	Chg %
Smithkline Beecham	598.00	48.00	9.00	Pilkington	124.00	-4.00	-3.13
Schroders	1770.00	64.00	5.80	M&G Grp	1395.00	-35.00	-2.54
Gen Accident	1025.00	62.00	6.66	Persimmon	209	-5	-2.34
Bell & Tait	680.00	35.00	5.50	Highland Distill	305.5	-7	-2.24

CURRENCIES**OTHER INDICATORS**

At 5pm	Close	Chg	Yr Ago	Index	Chg	Yr Ago	Net Chg
Brent Oil (\$)	18.12	-0.85	25.52	WTI	113.90	3.80	109.7
D-Mark	2.9935	+1.44pt	2.6135	D-Mark	1.7377	+1.42pt	1.5554
Yen	217.22	+11.62	192.64	Yen	129.02	+1.46	114.57
Y Index	105.00	+0.90	94.00	\$ Index	107.30	+0.10	97.50

source: Bloomberg

Traders suspended in FTSE manipulation allegations

Two JP Morgan traders have been suspended after reportedly manipulating the FTSE 100. As Leo Poterson explains, Sets, the London Stock Exchange's new order-driven trading system, could be at least partly at fault.

Two equity options traders at JP Morgan, the investment bank, have been suspended following allegations that, together with traders from a rival investment bank, they manipulated the level of the FTSE 100 on Friday afternoon.

The rival bank implicated in the scandal has not yet been identified. JP Morgan refused to name the employees involved, adding that it did not expect to make further staff suspensions.

The allegations against the two suspended traders are thought to centre on movements in pharmaceutical stocks late Friday afternoon. It is understood that, during the course of the day, the two JP Morgan traders asked a series of rival banks to assist in driving down the FTSE 100. After a number of rejections, the two traders found willing partners, and the FTSE dropped 38 points in the last minutes of trade. The investigation is thought to centre on movements of shares in pharmaceutical giants Glaxo Wellcome and SmithKline Beecham. Their shares plunged towards the end of market trading on Friday.

It is understood that one of the banks approached by the JP Morgan employees tipped off the London Stock Exchange after the market closed on Friday. The Exchange promptly began an investigation.

The two JP Morgan traders are thought

to have been attempting to hedge a derivatives position by driving down the level of the FTSE, a move which would be in breach of the Stock Exchange's regulations.

It is thought that the two JP Morgan traders persuaded rival traders to input "rogue" prices for the pharmaceutical stocks in the last few moments of market trade on Friday on to the Exchange's new electronic order book. The JP Morgan traders are then thought to have traded a "basket" of all FTSE 100 stocks, pushing both the price of the pharmaceutical shares and the level of the FTSE 100 down.

Manipulation of the Exchange's new electronic order-driven system, Sets, is particularly easy in the late afternoon. This is because traders remove their buy and sell orders from the book in the late afternoon, reducing liquidity.

Last week, the Stock Exchange released figures showing that the liquidity problems tend to be most marked in the first 45 minutes and the last 15 minutes of the trading day.

Aside from "educating member firms", the Exchange is not yet taking concrete steps to solve the pricing problems. Martin Wheatley, head of markets development at the Stock Exchange, said last week that structural changes were unlikely at least until the New Year.

Changes that have been suggested include moving the trading day back one hour – a move that Mr Wheatley says he has not completely ruled out – forcing major institutions, many of which do not start trading until 11am, to trade earlier in the day, and calculating "closing" prices before the Exchange's official closing time of 4.30pm.

Pontin's camps to go back to their roots

Scottish & Newcastle yesterday announced a radical restructuring of its Pontin's holiday camp business which will involve the disposal of five of its 19 sites around the country.

Famous for its Blue Coats, Pontin's has helped spawn entertainers such as Shane Richie, Roger de Courcy and Jimmy Cricket.

S&N plans to return the business to its roots, offering traditional "Family Favourite" holidays. It will also continue to develop "Super Choice", which offers adventure holidays for children.

Pontin's has camps in some of the UK's most popular holiday destinations, such as Blackpool and Weston-Super-Mare. S&N refused to reveal which sites would be sold off.

One source said yesterday: "As soon as S&N

can start producing higher returns from the remaining camps it is likely to look for a sale."

Pontin's profits nearly halved to £3.2m in the six months to October due to higher marketing and development costs.

However, that did not stop S&N recording a 15 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £224.5m in the strong performance from its pub and brewing business.

S&N plans to spend more than £300m on its managed pub estate over the next two years. It is going to run down its 700-strong tenanting pub estate, selling some outlets and converting others to managed pubs.

– Andrew Yates
Investment column, page 24

THE INVESTMENT COLUMN
EDITED BY ANDREW YATES

Scottish & Newcastle: At a glance

Market value: £4.4bn, share price 714p (+11.5p)

Trading record 1995 1996 1997 1996 1997

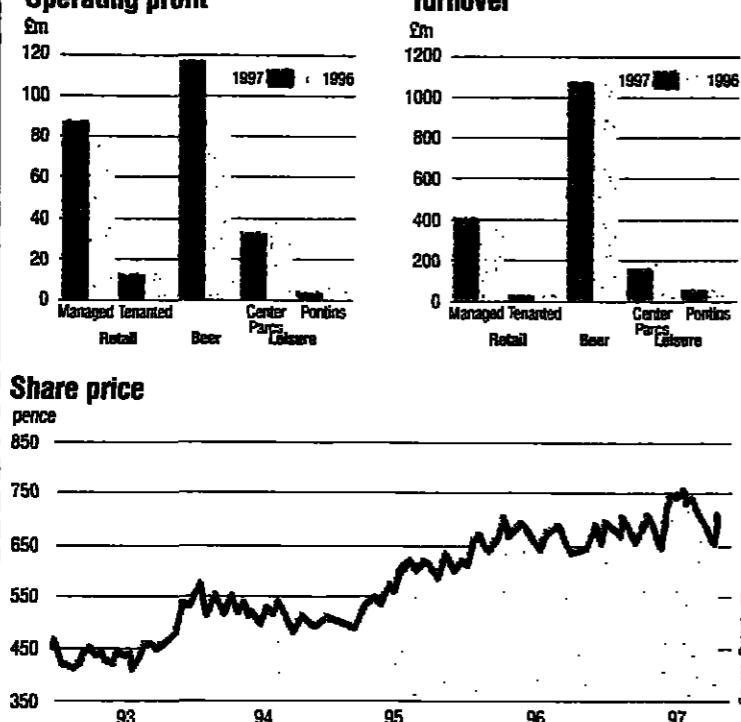
Turnover (£bn) 2.02 2.97 3.35 1.67 1.68

Pre-tax profits (£m) 264 157 372 195.1 224.5

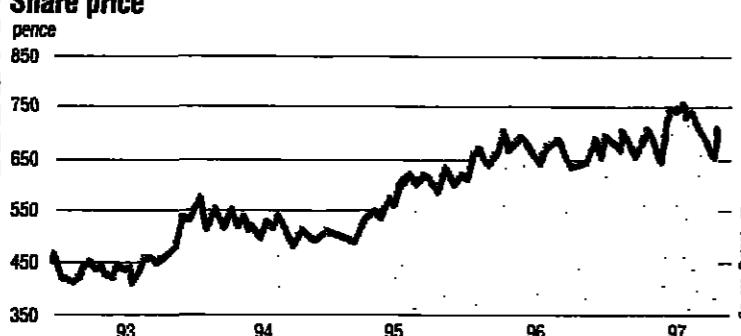
Earnings per share (p) 36.4 18.5 46.7 24.3 27.5

Dividends per share (p) 18.0 19.4 21.4 7.21 7.93

Operating profit



Share price



Imperial can still find growth

Like the Government, the City has an aversion to tobacco. For evidence, look no further than the performance of Imperial Tobacco, the UK's largest cigarette maker. Despite the constant rumours of a bid from rival BAT, Imperial's share price has gone nowhere in the 14 months since it re-emerged from the Hanson empire.

Judged by yesterday's results, that is no surprise. Imperial reckons the UK cigarette market shrank by 5 per cent last year as a result of sharp increases in tobacco duty. With the price of a packet 19p dearer from yesterday, consumption is bound to carry on falling. And since the price hikes are prompting smokers to switch to cheaper brands, Imperial is also struggling to hang on to its market share. The looming advertising ban will make it even harder for the group to defend premium brands such as Embassy.

That said, Imperial has several factors in its favour. In true Hanson form, the management keeps finding new ways of squeezing extra productivity out of the business. Then there's expansion in international markets. Strip out the effects of the strong pound and the first-time contribution from cigarette paper maker Rizla, which Imperial bought in January, and underlying profits in the international businesses rose 17 per cent. That's in spite of a disastrous 24 per cent slump in French volumes as a result of a government price freeze.

Finally, there's Rizla, which chipped in operating profits of £16m in eight months. Although Imperial has already squeezed some cost savings out of the company, other measures such as merging the sales forces, have yet to show up in its bottom line.

All this means Imperial's profits should continue to grow. BZW expects an 11 per cent rise to £340m this year, putting the shares, up 1p to 395p, on a forward earnings multiple of just nine.

Although twin threats of taxation and litigation justify a discount to the market, the current rating makes no allowance for Imperial's growth potential or the possibility of a bid. Good value.

S&N solid despite leisure slump

Whatever happened to the leisure boom? A year ago pundits were predicting that a combination of a strong economy and building society windfalls would lead to a golden era for the industry, with more punters splashing out on a game of bingo or a visit to their local holiday camp.

The reality has been rather different. Customers have preferred to go on exotic holidays abroad.

Huge investment in the industry has also caused intense competition for the leisure pound and hit margins. Now the brewers are desperately slashing investment and trying to sell off businesses.

Scottish & Newcastle highlighted the industry's problems yesterday when it announced that profits at its

leisure division had slumped to £3.2m (£6.2m).

Its Pontin's holiday camps are still struggling and S&N's Centre Parcs concept continues to prove difficult to sell on the Continent.

Chances are Pontin's will soon be sold and Centre Parcs should come right eventually, although not for the next six months at least.

However, S&N's leisure woes should not detract from what was overall a great set of results.

The group still managed to beat analysts' forecasts by announcing a 15 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £225m, thanks to a sterling performance from its pub estate and beer business.

In a beer market where brands are becoming increasingly important, S&N has one of the best portfolios in the business. And in a pub market which is quickly dividing between winners and losers, S&N is emerging as a winner.

The testament to its success is the fact that the company is managing to maintain returns of 28 per cent from its investment in its managed estate.

Analysts forecast full-year profits of around £430m, putting the shares, up 19.5p to 714.5p on the good results yesterday, on a prospective price-earnings ratio of 13. On these figures, they are good value.

Bad news is good news for AEA

The worse the news gets from the Kyoto earth summit in Japan this week, the better it will suit AEA Technology, the consultancy and engineering arm of the Atomic Energy Authority, privatised just over a year ago.

The fight against global warming is one reason why AEA, which yesterday reported half-year operating profits to September up 41 per cent to £9m, believes it can double turnover to £500m by the turn of the millennium.

Environmental engineering already accounts for one-fifth of group turnover, with clients including most of the oil majors, and looks a good bet for further expansion.

Other growth opportunities include the railways, where AEA is working with Railtrack on new train safety systems, nuclear science, engineering software and batteries.

Just 15 months after flotation, AEA, which once relied on contracts from its former parents for more than half its turnover, is unrecognisable. The lithium-ion battery business - AEA has the rights to license the world's biggest producers - remains the mainstay of the technical products division and negotiations are under way with a Japanese partner to establish a plant in the UK producing rechargeable batteries.

After splashing out £40m to buy Hyptech, a US process software business, and the environmental engineer ERG in the past six months, the pace of acquisitions may slow. But interest over a dozen times leaves AEA with sufficient firepower.

AEA should make £29m in the full year, putting the shares, up 1p to 365p, on a forward multiple of 19. The group has lost its premium to the engineering services sector. But the shares, now 60 per cent above their issue price, could be due a rerating if Kyoto proves the CO2 cloud with a silver lining.

Zeneca claims 'plenty in the drugs pipeline' to reassure investors

A confidential independent investigation into Zeneca's drugs pipeline, believed to have been prepared by the accountants KPMG, has concluded that the UK's third biggest drug group is suffering from a serious shortage of new drugs, threatening future growth, according to sources close to Zeneca. Sameena Ahmad reports.

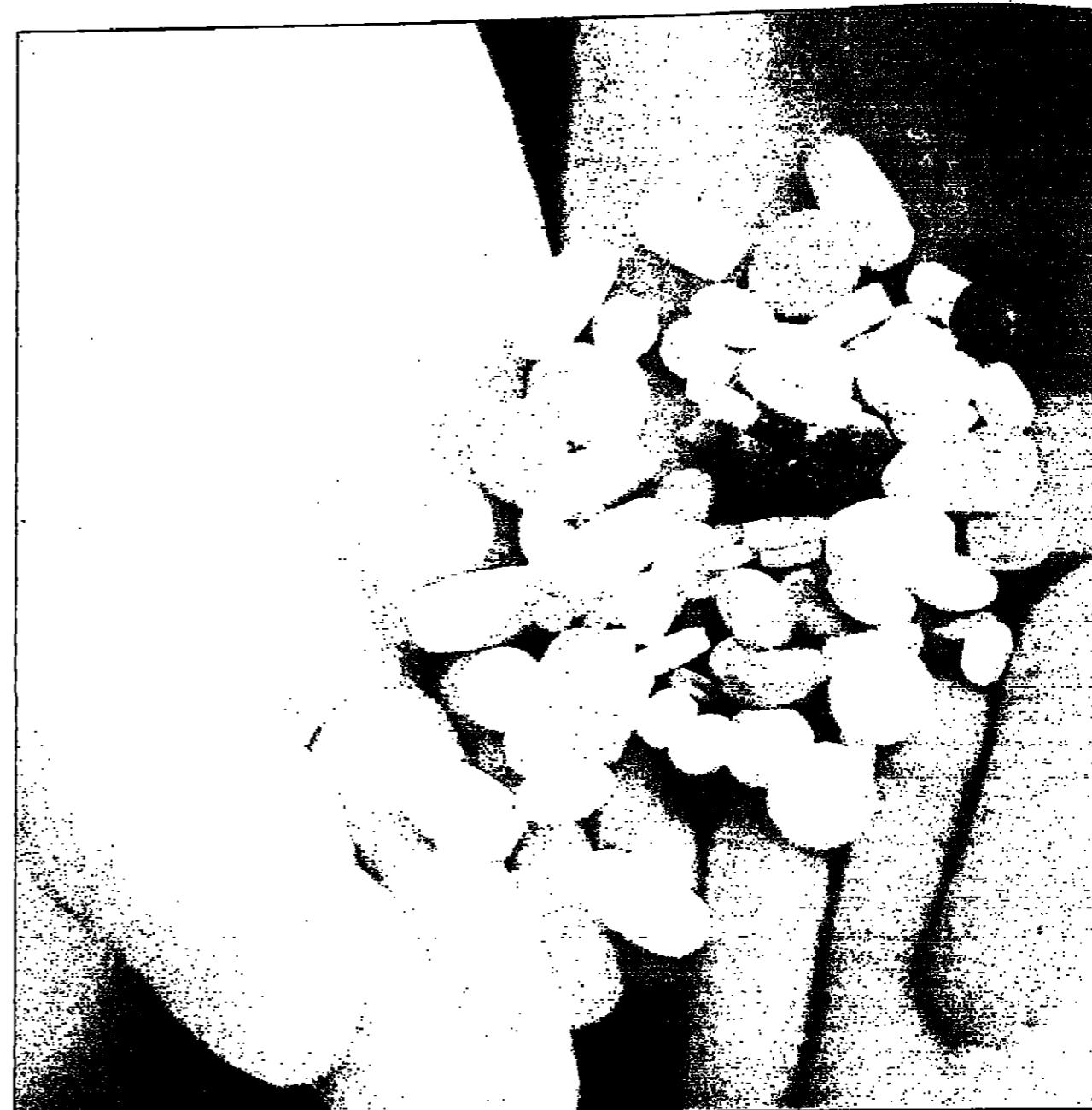
At a presentation yesterday updating analysts on its research programme, the company moved to quash investors' concerns over the quality of its drug pipeline in the face of key drug patent expiries, saying it had "plenty of fuel in the tank" to take the company into the next decade.

While shares in Zeneca reversed their recent weakness, jumping 60p to 1950p on a mood of renewed confidence about prospects, Glaxo Wellcome's shares bounced 40p to 1340p yesterday, despite announcing that it was withdrawing a diabetes drug in the UK after six people taking it had died. The bounce in Glaxo and SmithKline Beecham's share price yesterday followed unusual selling of the shares on Friday, prompting a stock exchange investigation.

At Zeneca's research and development presentation to analysts at Alderley Edge yesterday, Tom McKillop, CEO of Zeneca Pharmaceuticals, acknowledged that there were concerns about the group's prospects but said the company planned to double sales in the next few years and with 26 new drug introductions planned in areas such as cancer, pain and respiratory disease, had "excellent" growth prospects. Mr McKillop, at one stage tipped to replace Sir David Barnes when he retires as chief executive, said observers were "overestimating the risks", associated with the US patent expiries on its heart drug Zestril in 2001 and cancer drug Nolvadex a year later. Though shares in the company, which have slumped in the last month after ABN Aramco, Hoare Govett, NatWest and Greig Middleton expressed concerns about its drug pipeline recovered yesterday, several remained unsatisfied.

One analyst said: "All that Zeneca has to offer is life extensions on existing products and new formulations. Glaxo is launching at least three times as many new drugs per year in the next five years and spends three times as much on research." Another analyst criticised Zeneca for failing to forge alliances with biotechnology companies fast enough: "For too long Zeneca thought it could go it alone."

Glaxo, the UK's biggest pharmaceutical company, said it was voluntarily halting



Tom McKillop, chief executive of Zeneca Pharmaceuticals, yesterday acknowledged that there were concerns about the group's prospects but said the company planned to double sales in the next few years with 26 new drug introductions

ing British sales of troglitazone, its new drug to treat the common type II form of diabetes after six patients taking the drug had died of liver failure. A spokesman for Glaxo said none of the deaths was in the UK, where the drug, branded as Romozin, had been sold since 1 October. Last month, both Warner Lambert and Sankyo were forced to put a warning label on Rezulin, warning doctors in the US to give patients blood tests after 35 reports of liver injuries. Glaxo said that since then, there had been 147 incidents of liver disorder, including the six deaths.

Currently 5,000 patients in the UK have been prescribed Romozin and Glaxo said it had not yet had any reports of ill-effects here. The company, which currently sells the product only in the UK, but also has the rights to sell in Europe, Israel and South Africa, said it was also withdrawing its licensing rights in these other regions. Glaxo, which took its decision to halt UK sales with the agreement of the UK regulatory authority, the Medicines Control Agency, said it would not rule out dropping the product completely.

Analysts were unfazed by the news. Though troglitazone is potentially worth \$1bn (£591m) in world-wide peak sales, Glaxo's share of the market represents just £150m at peak. Jo Walton at Lehman Brothers said the withdrawal was "slightly disappointing", and that the drug was only worth 5p on Glaxo's share price. Another analyst said: "Glaxo is still on track to meet its stated target of double digit sales and earnings growth in 1999. This will make no difference."

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Prism Rail turns in first profits since flotation

Prism Rail, the privatised rail company which operates four lines in England and Wales, has raised to its first profits since its flotation last year, fueling concerns that the franchises were sold too cheaply.

Prism turned a loss of £200,000 into a profit of £4.8m in the six months to October, boosted by lower costs and passenger revenue growth of 9 per cent.

The group is to invest £20m in train refurbishment and the improvement of stations over the next

18 months. Around £3m of this will be spent on a new station at West Ham, East London, while the retail development at Fenchurch Street station in the centre of the capital will be improved.

Prism said passenger revenue growth had been boosted by a lower fare avoidance rate helped by the introduction of more ticket barriers.

Growth in the London-based companies, which include the London, Tilbury and Southend Line, were up by 10 per cent. Growth at

the Wales and West country subsidiaries, which include Cardiff Railways and South Wales & South West, were ahead by 7 per cent.

Prism's chief executive, Giles Fearnley, said the group was considering moving up from the Alternative Investment Market to the main market.

Prism shares, which have hit the buffers since soaring to 580p following flotation, closed 4p higher at 371p.

- Nigel Cope

Stagecoach selected to operate Sheffield tramline

Stagecoach, the bus and trains group, has been selected as the preferred operator to run the Sheffield tram system. The company is in "detailed negotiations" with the existing operators, the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive.

Stagecoach declined to say how much it might pay to win the contract to run it but it thought it would not be a sizeable figure. Stagecoach is not bidding for the

assets of the system but purely the right to run it. The "Supertram" network became fully operational in 1995 after a long period when its construction caused severe disruption in the centre of Sheffield.

Separately, Stagecoach's train leasing subsidiary Porterbrook, has announced its first speculative rolling stock order since rail privatisation. The value of the order is estimated at £25m. The order is expected to comprise two and three

car diesel units and should be available to train-operating companies from mid-1998. The lines operated by Stagecoach itself include South West Trains and the Isle of Wight line.

The order follows a number of similar expansion moves by Brian Souter's company, which reports its interim results tomorrow.

Last month it said it was planning a bid to run Luton Airport. The company is one of 14 bidders.

Accountants lodge merger proposal

Price Waterhouse and Coopers & Lybrand yesterday formally submitted their merger proposal to European Commission regulators following their partners' substantial vote in favour of the plan.

The two accounting and consulting firms, which announced plans to create a \$13bn (£7.6bn) global practice with 8,500 partners and 135,000 staff in September, expect the Brussels authorities to take several months to investigate the deal. It is understood the regulators are likely to examine the planned \$1.8bn link-up between KPMG and Ernst & Young, two other Big Six accounting firms, at the same time.

Mike Rake, KPMG's UK chief operating officer, said yesterday that, although the two firms' partners would not be voting until the new year, the organisations' management had the authority to commit them to a merger in principle and were already finalising their merger document.

Centrica to offer home contents insurance

Gas consumers are to be able to buy home and contents insurance from their gas company as part of Centrica's move into financial services. The gas distributor said yesterday its trial insurance package would offer an average annual saving of £75. Centrica said the offer, which is being made in partnership with Privilege, the UK insurer, will be extended to customers throughout the country early next year. The package combines a high level of cover with rebates redeemable against gas and gas-related services or a range of household products. "Home insurance is a logical extension of our current financial services portfolio," said Centrica's chief executive Roy Gardner. Centrica already operates the Goldfish credit card.

Seoul's IMF talks continue

South Korea and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) resumed talks last night on a package to rescue the country's economy after an initial deal foundered. South Korean state-run radio reported that the two sides had disagreed over South Korea's growth rate next year and the IMF's demand that 12 merchant banks be liquidated. The report also said the package called for total loans of \$55bn, with \$20bn coming directly from the IMF and the remainder from other countries and international institutions. Lim Chang-yuel, the Finance and Economy Minister, refused to comment on the reports, but said the difference of opinion between the parties was being narrowed and he expected an agreement to be reached soon.

UDO receives bid approach

Shares in UDO Holdings soared 14 per cent yesterday as the reprographic services and drawing office equipment group said it had received an approach which might lead to an offer being made for the company. UDO said the offer would not exceed a share price of 210p. UDO closed at 182p. The statement came in response to recent moves in the company's share price, which rose from 142.5p to 160p at the end of last week.

Granada sells French unit

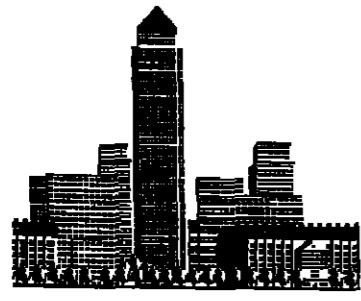
Granada, the media to hotels group, continued its disposal programme yesterday when it sold its French motorway services business for £33m. The company is selling Société de Gestion de Restaurant Bars sur les Autoroutes to Autogrill International for FFr 700m (£71m) in cash. Under the contract it will first sell Forte France's interest in the share capital of Coreia to Sogefra for an additional cash consideration of FFr 120m.

Mayborn warns on profits

Shares in Mayborn, the baby goods and dye group best known for its Tommee Tippee, Maws and Dylon brands, lost one-third of their value after the group revealed that its full-year profits will fall short of market expectations. Profits for the year to the end of December are now expected to be between £4.5m and £5.0m against earlier expectations of between £6.6m and £6.7m.

COMPANY RESULTS					
	Turnover £	Pre-tax £	EPS	Dividend	
Acat (I)	74.84m (73.52m)	5.61m (4.64m)	17.9p (14.2p)	3.6p (3.6p)	
AEA Technology (I)	135.79m (111.8m)	7.6m (1.1m)	6.3p (5.1p)	3.1p (2.75p)	
ATG Group (I)	6.2m (5				

Blatant abuse is just the tip of the problem



OUTLOOK ON ORDER-DRIVEN TRADING, THE COAL INDUSTRY AND ZENECA'S PROBLEMS

Experience with the stock exchange's new order driven trading system seems to be going from bad to worse. To begin with, the system seemed open merely to ridicule; now it appears to be open to manipulation and abuse too.

Since the launch of Sets on 20 October, the stock market has been notably more volatile. In part, that is down to more pronounced worldwide volatility in equity markets. However, in Britain the new system has greatly enhanced the problem, creating some local difficulties all of our own.

At first it appeared that the effect of this was just to confuse. Oh, and, of course, to disadvantage the poor old retail investor, but who ever cared about him? This nonetheless might be seen as bad enough. Prices have been yo-yoing about all over the place, and even for big institutional investors, it has become increasingly hard to know what the going price is or ought to be. Now we have growing evidence of much worse - abuse of the system.

Precisely what happened last Friday when the price of some leading pharmaceutical stocks was driven down at the end of the day will have to await the judgement of regulators. However, the suspicion must be that there was a deliberate attempt to influence the closing level of the FTSE 100 index, probably for the purpose of bolstering a separate hedging futures contract. Whatever the details of this particular case, the point is that the new system makes it generally easier to indulge in questionable practice of this type.

The great bulk of orders tend to get

withdrawn towards the end of the day, because with increased volatility in world markets, nobody likes to leave them on the system over night, lest they get disadvantaged the next morning. That makes it easy to drive through bargains towards the end of play at silly prices; there's no one around to trade at a more sensible level. The silly price thus becomes the one that gets used to calculate the closing FTSE index.

This type of obvious abuse is only the deviant tip of a much wider problem, however. Agency brokers claim that the system is generally open to manipulation by the big market makers, who place and withdraw orders to suit their own books. As a result, only 40 per cent of trades in FTSE 100 stocks are through the new system. The rest go through the old quote driven system. Unfortunately, the old system has ceased to work as it once did, since market makers are no longer obliged to deal at the quoted price, if indeed they are quoting one at all. The market makers have, as a consequence, never had it so good.

The rest of us have rarely had it so bad. At this stage it is not entirely clear what the stock exchange can do about all this. It is no longer possible to pass off these difficulties as mere teething problems. So much has been invested in the new system in terms of ego and money, that abandoning the new and going back to the old would no longer seem an option. It must be possible to make the new system work better than it has, but it is clear the Exchange will have to go much further than

the little bit of tweaking here and there it has attempted so far. One thing is certain. Whatever happens, the small retail investor will as always be the loser.

Things are getting distinctly dirty down at the bottom of the mineshaft and we are not talking here about the odd spot of coal dust on Richard Budge's neatly pressed overalls. The chief executive of RJB Mining has told ministers that he would sooner fill the shafts with concrete than hand his pits over to rival operators. Whitehall hints darkly, meanwhile, that the unpublished Department of Trade and Industry report into the collapse of Mr Budge's former company might see the light of day unless he plays ball. If that were not enough, scurrilous rumours abound that one generator in particular would come to the rescue of both ministers and miners by purchasing more coal if, in return, it were allowed to buy a regional electricity company.

The demise of the British coal industry is proving a rich seam of political

intrigue, backstabbing and double-dealing. But this much at least is clear. There is no love lost between the three main players in this epic drama, New Labour, Mr Budge and the generators. This makes tomorrow's Commons trade and industry select committee hearings a must for all bloodsport fans.

The most remarkable feature of the affair is how poorly the Government has handled it. Instead of being drawn into a sideshow about the merits of subsidising

the coal industry, ministers need to play the environmental card. Coal has no future if Britain is serious about meeting its targets for reducing carbon dioxide emissions. Why not concentrate on the good news, which is that the 5,000 mining jobs likely to go could be replaced twice over through energy efficiency schemes? With the Kyoto earth summit at the top of the bill, ministers have a god-given opportunity to play the ace.

When ICI and Zeneca demerged almost five years ago there seemed little doubt as to which company would offer investors the most excitement. How could the yawn-making world of commodity chemicals governed by little other than economic cycles compete with the frenetic pace of change in the pharmaceutical industry, where innovations in biotechnology and genetic research were piling on competitive pressure and forcing the major drug companies to get nimble or get taken over?

However, as Zeneca yesterday defended itself against accusations that it has failed to respond quickly enough to market changes and has let its drug pipeline run dry, it is Zeneca, not ICI which looks unable to throw off the shackles of its old corporate identity. While ICI, under ex-Uliver man, Charles Miller Smith, has been busy reinventing itself - swapping at record speed commodities business for high margin speciality chemicals - Zeneca looks like it has only just caught the boat on many market developments - biotechnology al-

liances, genetics, for example - which have turned its more aggressive competitors Glaxo Wellcome and SmithKline Beecham into world forces in the drug industry.

Not surprisingly Zeneca has been a much better investment than ICI. Over the last four years, shares in Zeneca have outperformed the market by almost 70 per cent, compared to a dismal 21 per cent underperformance from ICI. However the chemicals and drugs sectors naturally attract different share price ratings. Moreover much of Zeneca's share price growth has been driven by bid speculation.

There aren't many medium sized drug companies left to buy and in an industry where global consolidation really makes sense, Zeneca has been a natural bid target. Unfortunately, potential buyers look in short supply. Roche, the most likely, has splashed much of its cash on other acquisitions and Glaxo would have to think hard about another hostile bid, given the disruption that integrating Wellcome caused. Without a bidder, Zeneca looks exposed. Though it tried hard yesterday to point out how many new products it had coming on line, most of what it has to offer are new versions of existing drugs rather than a full pipeline of late stage products ready to launch. Zeneca's main problem is management in general and the congenial Sir David Barnes in particular. Those who know the company talk of a English gentleman's club atmosphere where never a harsh word is raised. In the absence of a bidder, things plainly need to change.

Strong figures make City nervous ahead of MPC meeting

A batch of economic figures released yesterday has heightened City jitters ahead of Thursday's Bank of England interest rate announcement. Leo Paterson asks whether yet another rate hike is on the cards.

New data suggests that consumers are hitting the high street, houses prices are up and companies are starting to struggle to meet demand. Consumer credit jumped by £901m in October, according to the Bank of England, the latest Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) shows that growth in the UK's manufacturing sector has hit a seven-month high and Halifax says house prices rose by 0.9 per cent in November.

Edmund Noris, economist at Nikko Europe, said the figures would "create a lot of nervousness in the market" ahead of this week's meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee.

Most City commentators are predicting that the Bank of England will keep interest rates unchanged on Thursday and are anticipating further rate hikes after the new year. But, after last month's surprise rate rise, the markets are becoming nervous in the run-up to the Bank's announcement. Ian Stewart, economist at Merrill Lynch, said: "I think it [an interest rate rise] is unlikely but it can't be wholly ruled out."

Recent indications have been that the overheating UK economy, following five rate rises since May, could be finally beginning to cool. But figures released yesterday suggest that

underlying economic growth is still very strong. "Overall, the numbers were slightly stronger than expected," admitted Mr Stewart of Merrill Lynch.

Economists were particularly concerned yesterday at lengthening delivery times, which grew last month at their fastest rate since June 1995. Increasing delivery times are regarded as evidence that companies are struggling to meet consumer demand and that inflationary pressure is starting to build. Mr Stewart said: "It does seem as if bottlenecks are beginning to build."

As well as the PMI and the consumer credit figures, yesterday also saw the publication of provisional November figures for M0, a narrow measure of money supply. M0 grew by 1 per cent in November, slightly ahead of expectations, and has risen by 0.8 per cent in the year. But the jump in M0 was exaggerated by the introduction of the new 50p coin, the Bank of England said. According to Salomon Smith Barney: "Excluding the new 50p coin, the previous slowing trend in the growth of notes and coin [one of the principal constituents of M0] would have continued."

The growth in the manufacturing sector last month was largely due to buoyant domestic demand, according to the Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply (Cips), which publishes the PMI. Cips said: "Demand was once more principally driven as the strength of the pound continued to have a negative impact on domestic demand." Overall, the PMI rose to 53.9 last month, up 0.1 on October. But, despite the strong pound, new export orders grew marginally for the second month on

5 per cent in November.

Not all of yesterday's economic data suggested inflationary pressure was building. The Bank revised its preliminary estimates of October M4 downwards, suggesting that inflationary pressure could be slightly less than first thought. But economists played down the significance of this yesterday, saying the MPC was more likely to be concerned with forward-looking signals when it begins its two-day meeting tomorrow.

The boom in British film-making and the drive to encourage more City firms to back UK productions could be threatened by this year's surge in the value of the pound, according to industry experts.

Premila Hoon, from the merchant bankers Guinness Mahon, an adviser to many film-makers and backers, said the slump in the pound in the mid-1990s was the main spur to foreign investment in production capacity.

But she warned that the fate of the UK's film-making base remained precarious.

Just £700m a year is invested in film production, less than the average £1bn budget of each of the big US studios and distribution groups.

Ms Hoon said the recent increase in the pound had already deterred foreign film-makers from using UK facilities. "There aren't any big films out there on

the horizon. British studios have less big films in the pipeline."

Film finance experts also warned yesterday that the lack of a UK-owned distribution network with the power to encourage cinemas to show lower-budget movies remained the principal barrier to the growth of the domestic

industry. Film-makers use distribution deals as collateral to persuade banks to lend money, but the UK lacks a single large distribution company.

British box office successes such as *The Full Monty* and *Four Weddings and a Funeral* managed to break through the distribution barrier but many more films never make it to the cinemas.

Ms Hoon said: "The question is whether the improvement will continue. I don't think it will unless there's a sustained investment in distribution."

- Chris Godmark

Shareholders angry as Eagle Trust is wound up

After a stormy meeting, shareholders in Eagle Trust, the disgraced conglomerate, yesterday voted overwhelmingly to wind up the company. Andrew Yates reflects on the group's spectacular and turbulent history.

The curtain was drawn on one of the most complicated and controversial corporate disasters ever known yesterday when Eagle Trust appointed liquidators to wind up the company.

Several disgruntled shareholders voiced their displeasure about how David James, the self-styled company doctor,

had handled the break-up of the former industrial and television conglomerate over the past eight years.

Eagle Trust's problems started when John Ferriday, the group's former chairman, was found to have stolen £13m from the company, for which he later received a six-year jail sentence. Faced with debts of more than £100m and rising, Mr James was appointed to sort out the group's problems and save it from bankruptcy.

However, just months later Eagle Trust found itself embroiled in the Iraqi supergun scandal. Walter Somers, one of its subsidiaries, was discovered to have manufactured the main barrel for the gun.

Since then more than 20

Eagle Trust businesses have been sold off. However shareholders expressed dissatisfaction at the lack of proceeds that had found their way back to them.

Complaints centred on the flotation of Visual Action, the film equipment hirer, which joined the market in March 1996 with a price tag of £85m, only to be bought by a US rival for £18m within the past few months.

Mr Simons, an Eagle Trust shareholder, launched a prolonged attack on Mr James which lasted more than an hour. "What are you and the board doing by making a present of Visual Action at the expense of us shareholders?" he demanded.

Mr James explained that he had received several offers for

Visual Action during 1995, the highest of which was for just £46m. He explained that the group had to sell the business in that year to pay back debts and avoid penalty interest charges. "Only by flotation Visual Action could Eagle Trust remove itself from the shadow of insolvency overhanging the group," said Mr James.

Eagle Trust's shares were delisted at 18p, valuing the group at £138m and leaving 31,000 small shareholders with the prospect of losing their whole investment. After numerous restructurings shareholders have received just £7.7m back, equivalent to 1p per ordinary share. The rest of the money raised has gone to pay back bankers, such as Stan-

dard Chartered, NatWest and Lloyds, and a large number of creditors.

One shareholder criticised Mr James for his pay packet while supervising Eagle Trust's demise. He denied he had received an excessive salary. "I have received a total of £2.6m in the past eight years. Out of that I have had to fund my own office, secretary, car and pension. After all that the total payment represents less than 1 per cent of the cash recovered and generated over the past eight years," said Mr James.

Mr James now goes on to face another daunting challenge. He has been charged with turning around Sears' beleaguered British Shoe Corporation. While companies have developed team and individual briefings to make contact with their workforce, European legislation will introduce a system based on collective representation. Together with the Government's intention to make

British businesses unaware of EU law that will force them to consult with employees

British business is in blissful ignorance of impending European legislation which will force it to consult and inform employees' representatives according to an employers' group.

New laws will oblige them to make fundamental changes to the way they deal with their staff, says the Employers' Forum on EU Social Policy, whose corporate membership employs 250,000 people.

While companies have developed team and individual briefings to make contact with their workforce, European legislation will introduce a system based on collective representation. Together with the Government's intention to make

union recognition compulsory when workers vote for it, the new European law has critical implications for industrial relations in this country.

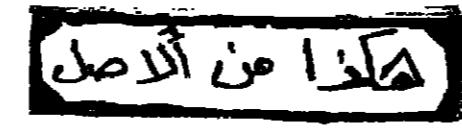
The forum concedes, however, that its membership, made up of personnel directors, have a battle on their hands to convince their boards of the seriousness of the issue.

The European Union statute will force companies with more than 50 employees to consult and inform on a wide range of issues. "What they got away with in the past they will not be able to get away with in future," said Elaine Aarons, of Eversheds solicitors and chairwoman of the forum.

She argued that British companies already ignored domestic law on consultation. She believed it would be a mistake for companies to think it was merely a question of "compliance" with the new statute.

European unions and employers' bodies have been given most of next year to agree the shape of works council structures to be introduced with a view to the law being enacted at the end of next year. If no deal can be struck, the European Union will draw up its own system which would then be imposed on business by the end of 1999.

- Barry Clement



MARKET REPORT



DEREK PAIN

Footsie, assuming the calculation is relevant after Friday's fiasco, jumped 90 points with much of the excitement, not for the first time, swirling around financial shares.

Former building societies were again at the heart of the speculation with Abbey National jumping 34p to 979p on what appeared to be scattered late buying.

National Westminster Bank, expected to bow out of investment banking today, eased 13p to 885p and Hambros, rumoured to be in the sights of Societe Generale, was little changed at 251p.

The Nat West retreat should see its equity arm go to US group Bankers Trust and Deutsche Bank take on the derivatives operations.

Hambros, which has still to recover from its humiliating involvement with Andrew Re-

gan's Lanica Trust, is under pressure to reshape, with at least one hostile shareholder on its register. Robert Fleming and Schroders have, according to rumour, been examining the merchant bank, striving to come up with a new, more exciting strategy.

The acquisitive US bank Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette and the German Westdeutsche Landesbank are among those to look at the old established operation. An Italian bank, Gruppo Bancario San Paolo, with 16.6 per cent, is another in the frame.

But SocGen appears to have emerged as the favourite to strike. If it does, one of its first functions could be to sell on the quoted Hambros Countrywide estate agency chain, where Hambros has a controlling interest.

The estate agent could, in the short term, satisfy the ambitions of cash-rich Halifax up 15.5p to 665.5p. Little changed at 110.5p. Countrywide is valued at a little under £400m, not much more than out-of-pocket expenses for the building society-cum-bank.

Woolwich, 8.5p higher at 311p, and Alliance & Leiester, 10p at 740p, were others in the money.

Insurances were strong with the hoary old story that they were merely reflecting the stock market's strength offered as one explanation. Almost certainly General Accident's 6.2p advance to 1,025p and GRE's 16.25p progress to 301.5p were due to more sophisticated expectations.

Other financials in the spotlight included Standard Chartered and Bank of Scotland.

Turnover was again unex-

pecting and did not provide the sort of back-up expected for a 90 points Footsie gain. The index ended at 4,921.8 and, as if trying to underline the volatility of the order-driven trading system, the supporting FTSE 250 index had a much more sedate time, ending with just a 0.9 gain to 4,657.6.

On Friday late trades in

Glaxo Wellcome and Smith-

Kline Beecham sent the respective shares tumbling, encouraging Footsie to fall 57.2. The Stock Exchange said it was probing the latest index distortion and after the market closed, the US investment group JP Morgan said it had suspended two traders during an investigation into Friday's trading.

SB, down 50p on Friday, rallied 48p to 598p and, despite the suspension of a diabetes drug, Glaxo regained 40p of a 78p Friday reverse.

Zeneca, up 60p to 1,950p, responded to a positive investment presentation when the group highlighted its development programme, which covers 87 projects including 26 new compounds.

Talk of corporate developments at Stakls, the casino and hotel group, was responsible for a 3.5p gain to 103p and

Manchester Utd, in its new slimline form, scored a 4p plus to 156p following its conquest of Blackburn Rovers.

Bass, figures tomorrow,

frothed up 14p to 864p, on reports it is planning to sell its betting shops and bingo operations.

Suggestions, once again,

that Whitbread is set to leave

the beerage prompted an 18p

rise to 855p. There are also

reports that Whitbread and Al-

lied Domecq, up 2.5p to

536.5p, are seeking to with-

draw from the off-licence

trade. Scottish & Newcastle,

following results, gained 19.5p

to 715p.

Firth, the steel group, re-

porting today, gained 3p to

35p, a two-day 7p advance.

UDO, an office equipment

business, jumped 22.5p to

182.5p on a signalled bid of up

to 210p.

TAKING STOCK

H Young, with interests spreading from cycle

sportswear, edged ahead

5.5p to 154p, a few coppers

from its peak. The company

lifted profits 62 per cent to

£4.3m and should easily top

£4.7m this year. With £4.5m

in the bank, it is casting

around for acquisitions but,

because of the likely cost,

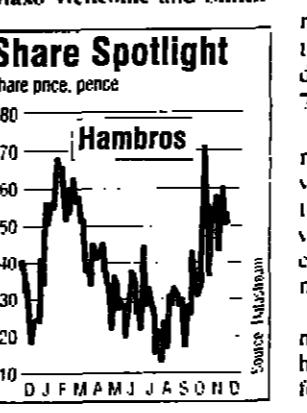
will not mount hostile

strikes.

Fitness First, a health club chain with 14 outlets, has forged a link with upmarket housebuilder Berkeley. The two have formed a joint venture, with funding of £10m, to open up to 15 clubs. Berkeley has taken a modest stake in Fitness First. The shares, which started market life at around 90p last year, rose 11p to 198.5p; Berkeley was little changed at 668.5p.

are will now?

Speculation surrounds building societies as Footsie jumps 90 points



DJ F M M J J A S O N D

Source: Bloomberg

27/BUSINESS

Where will the pound be five years from now? Will it even exist?



HAMISH
MCRAE
ON THE
STRENGTH
OF STERLING

interest rates) come along to reverse it.

There is, however, a minority view which holds that the pound may stay at these levels for a very long time, and that the present rate is not only sustainable, but desirable. Since we cannot do anything much about the exchange rate, the minority view is a more attractive one. It might even be right.

The mainstream view, that the pound is overvalued, would imply that there will be a sharp fall-off in growth next year. You can see the way in which the Treasury and the Bank of England both agree on this from the left-hand chart. They differ slightly on the profile of the decline, but their fundamental view is the same. They do, however, differ sharply on inflation (see graph): the Treasury thinks things will get worse, with underlying retail price inflation peaking at 3 per cent next year, while the Bank thinks things will be fine, with inflation falling below 2.5 per cent, the mid-point of the target range, through next year.

The main reason for the difference, apparently, is that the Bank thinks sterling will rise further in the early part of next year and this will hold down inflation. This would be consistent with the sharp slowdown in growth: the combination of higher interest rates, a further squeeze on exports and greater competition from imports certainly ought to slow the economy down.

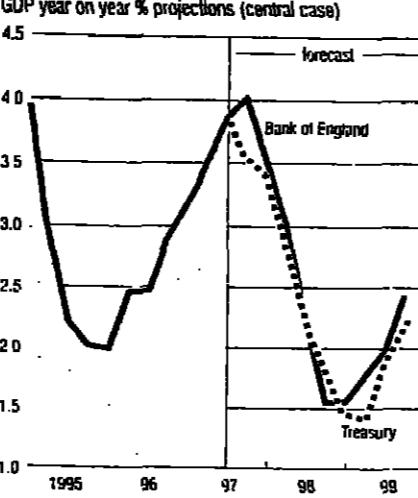
But, as anyone with any experience in forecasting will appreciate, things are not always as they seem.

There seems to me to be three, maybe four, big uncertainties. The first is obviously the one identified above: the Treasury and the Bank's divergent views on inflation. There is clearly some sign of mounting pressure in the labour market and at some stage that ought

The Bank and the Treasury...

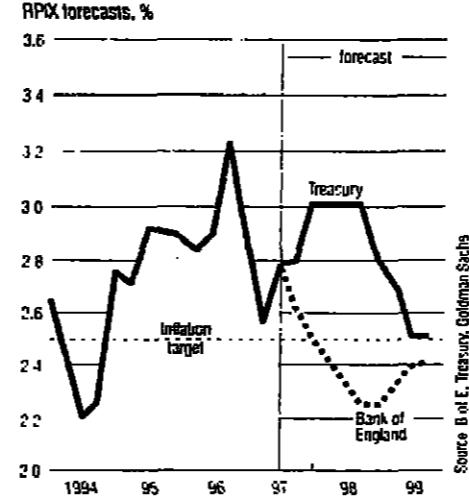
...agree on GDP...

GDP year on year % projections (central case)



...but don't on inflation

RPIX forecasts, %



if past experience is any guide, to lead to upward wage pressure. But while there is also downward pricing pressure – the way in which any firm which ups its prices finds business running out of the door – this wage pressure may not be very marked.

Wages operate with a lag: we went for long time in the 1950s with very low levels of unemployment and without large wage increases because culturally there was not a climate of large wage demands. That climate seems to have been recreated today, a beneficial effect of all the job insecurity we have suffered.

Besides, there is still considerable room for boosting productivity. The Chancellor noted last week in his Green Budget that UK productivity was 30 per cent below continental competitors. If that is right, and in some industries it almost certainly is correct, then there is considerable scope for improvement. But it needs pressure to force out this productivity.

This is the second area of uncertainty. Will a strong sterling have a radical impact on industrial productivity? Three

years ago there was a sudden surge in the German mark. This had a scarring impact on Germany's industry, coming simultaneously with an excessive pay settlement: the result was rapid downsizing of workforces, leading to the present levels of unemployment but also to sharply improved company performance. Once British firms are convinced that the pound may stay strong for some time, they will presumably take action to adjust their costs. The more radical that action, the more likely it is that the pound's strength will be sustained.

The third area of uncertainty has nothing to do with us: progress on the single European currency. The best working assumption is that sterling's "safe haven" status will be retained until the euro is so close to launch that the chances of the plan falling apart are minimal. That suggests that the pound's strength might be retained not just through next year but beyond into the first years of the next century. It would be helpful if one were able to cite historical precedents as a guide, but this is uncharted territory.

Europe is heading on a journey without maps.

The fourth possible uncertainty is other external shocks: one might be more serious fallout from the East Asian financial crisis than currently seems likely. Another would be a sharp fall in the dollar, maybe associated with repatriation of Japanese funds from the US. Sterling behaves like a dollar-like currency, just as the UK economy behaves like a mini version of the US. So if the dollar were to fall sharply it would probably drag the pound down with it.

On a five-year view then, where will the pound be? Have a poll among "opinion-formers" and I would expect the average on some weighted measure to be about 10 per cent below the present, maybe a bit lower still. My bet would be that it will be pretty much where it is now and just as likely to be higher as lower. That, at least, would be my bet assuming that the pound still exists. It remains just possible that it won't. Even in a democracy, do not underestimate the ability of politicians to go against the electorate.

In those dark days in 1992, during the week before sterling was ejected from the European exchange rate mechanism, a top British official was trying to convince a sceptical Bundesbank audience that DM2.95 was the right rate for the pound. He duly showed all the graphs about UK competitiveness, seeking to make his case, and finished by declaring that amid all the uncertainties in the world, "the one thing you bet is the DM2.95 rate for the pound".

Well, a couple of days later the pound was devalued, and of course the sequel to the story is that yesterday the pound was back at DM2.98. The official was wrong on a five-day view, but right on a five-year one.

Which is more valid, the five-day perspective or the five-year one? The question arises because though the almost universal view at the moment is that the pound is seriously overvalued, it nevertheless seems likely to stay so for several months to come.

If that is right, then the damage to the economy that will accrue from the overvalued currency will gradually mount, until events (presumably in the shape of a sharp fall-off in growth and subsequent fall in

interest rates) come along to reverse it.

There seems to me to be three, maybe four, big uncertainties. The first is obviously the one identified above: the Treasury and the Bank's divergent views on inflation. There is clearly some sign of mounting pressure in the labour market and at some stage that ought

Interest Rates

Country	Sterling	1 month	3 month	D-Mark	Spot	1 month	3 month	US	1 month	3 month	Japan	1 month	3 month
UK	10000	24845	24789	14777	14775	14788	14780	14780	14780	14780	14780	14780	14780
Australia	24269	24269	24269	14780	14780	14780	14780	14780	14780	14780	14780	14780	14780
Belgium	16159	16152	16153	36355	36351	36347	20287	20287	20287	20287	20287	20287	20287
Canada	23861	23807	23783	14249	14220	14188	20009	20009	20009	20009	20009	20009	20009
Denmark	11386	11386	11386	67890	67860	67875	32080	32080	32080	32080	32080	32080	32080
Finland	10355	10355	10355	53705	53699	53499	30248	30248	30248	30248	30248	30248	30248
France	10019	9884	9821	59595	59585	59594	33400	33400	33400	33400	33400	33400	33400
Germany	23941	23867	23867	17765	17769	17802	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Ireland	14484	14473	14473	14660	14647	14647	20043	20043	20043	20043	20043	20043	20043
Italy	23910	23928	23928	17982	17982	17984	19761	19761	19761	19761	19761	19761	19761
Japan	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Malaysia	6007	59864	60007	36350	35890	35845	20045	20045	20045	20045	20045	20045	20045
Mexico	13771	13771	13771	13771	13771	13771	13771	13771	13771	13771	13771	13771	13771
Netherlands	32731	32731	32731	72555	72555	72555	40766	40766	40766	40766	40766	40766	40766
Spain	12215	12215	12215	12215	12215	12215	12215	12215	12215	12215	12215	12215	12215
Sweden	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
UK	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
US	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

Bond Yields

Country	3 mth	chg	1 yr	chg	2 yr	chg	5 yr	chg	10 yr	chg
Australia	3.800	-0.02	4.000	-0.02	4.200	-0.02	4.400	-0.02	4.600	-0.02
Belgium	3.200	-0.02	3.400	-0.02	3.600	-0.02	3.800	-0.02	4.000	-0.02
Canada	3.800	-0.02	4.000	-0.02	4.200	-0.02	4.400	-0.02	4.600	-0.02
Denmark	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02
Finland	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02	4.500	-0.02
France	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02
Germany	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02
Ireland	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02
Italy	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02
Japan	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02
Malta	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02
Netherlands	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02
Norway	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02
Portugal	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02
Spain	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4.300	-0.02
Sweden	3.500	-0.02	3.700	-0.02	3.900	-0.02	4.100	-0.02	4	

San Francisco
are fodder
for Gannon

Rich Gannon passed for three touchdowns, including a pair to Andre Rison, as the Kansas City Chiefs pushed on to a 44-9 rout of San Francisco on Sunday, ending the 49ers' 11-game winning streak.

It was the worst regular season loss for San Francisco, already winners of the NFC Western Division title, since a 59-14 defeat at Dallas in 1980. San Francisco also suffered a 49-3 play-off defeat to the New York Giants in 1986.

"We played as well today as I think we can play," Marty Schottenheimer, the Chiefs' coach, said. "There's clearly not that kind of point differential between us. It was just one of those days. Things went our way."

"The wheels came off a bit and then it snowballed," Steve Mariucci, the 49ers' coach, said. "We got frustrated."

Gannon, making his fourth start for the injured Elvis Grbac, completed 12 of 21 passes for 186 yards. He has led the Chiefs to consecutive victories over Denver, Seattle and San Francisco. Kansas City remained one game behind Denver, leaders of the AFC West.

Rison caught five passes for 117 yards, including touchdowns of six and 29 yards. Gannon also hit the rookie tight end Tony Gonzalez with a two-yard scoring pass. Marcus Allen scored on a three-yard run and connected with the tight end Ted Popson, a former 49er, on a one-yard touchdown in a 21-point second quarter for Kansas City.

Meanwhile, in San Diego, John Elway threw for 240 yards and three touchdowns and Terrell Davis ran for 178 and a score in his homecoming as the Denver Broncos became the first AFC team to earn a play-off place with a 38-28 victory over the Chargers.

Results and standings,

Digest, page 31

Pleasure and
pain as man
returns to take
on the machines

On Sunday at the

Perpetual Indoor Rowing

Championships in

Reading, Hugh Matheson,

who reached the singles

sculls final for Britain at

the Moscow Olympics,

finished second in the

45-49 age-group. Here he

describes the agonies and

addictive ecstasies of his

return to competition.

It was a marvellous experience to go back through the last two days' preparation before a real race. You forget how, for a week beforehand, the body produces a series of complaints about what you are going to do to it.

Last Wednesday, my knee ached when I practised, and it sent a couple of sharp lances up the central nervous system to make sure I'd got the message. The next day, my back was up to the same tricks: "You can't race like this, especially at your age. You could do permanent damage. No amount of pride is worth it. Ring them up and say you'll come, but just as a spectator."

At the same time any attempts at the speed work that I was supposed to be doing were pathetic. I couldn't even find a pace at which I could expect to keep up for the whole of the simulated 2,000-metre course.

So, knowing from distant memory how the body and brain were colluding to maximise his discomfort now so that it would feel so much better on the day, I trusted to hope and did as little as possible apart from a 15-minute practice on the rowing machine each day.

And yes, the aches eased miraculously throughout Saturday and a light paddle on the ergometer that evening ended with a brisk 500 metres of controlled ferocity which told me that I could achieve my target pace of 1 min 35sec per 500 metres.

On Sunday morning I showed up at the huge sports hall in Reading early, and put in 20 minutes' warm-up just to get all the systems moving right. The body dredged up no real complaints. Several hours then passed in a now-familiar haze - some nerves, some calmness, some concentration on the task ahead.

They are fun, those last couple of hours before you test yourself really hard. The tingle of nerves heightens all sensations. You hear, see, feel more clearly. Then after another little warm-up it is time, and you step over the little picket fence into the ring.

There are rows and rows of machines but mine is No 4 in the front rank, because I have predicted a time of 6min 35sec for the full 2,000 metres equivalent.

I find myself next to a man who is vaguely familiar, though his grey beard disguises his features. He introduces himself as Brendan Sullivan, a Boat Race contemporary of mine who I haven't seen since he dropped out of the National squad 25 years ago to concentrate on his medical studies. I hope he's now a genius consultant, because he missed out on a lot when the rest of us were winning medals.



Pulling power: Hugh Matheson gets into his stroke during the world indoor rowing championships

Photograph: Peter Jay

The countdown is quick and remorseless, no time for a quick rethink or any adjustment to the equipment. I do have a moment to remember that as a coach I always say, before sending my crew to race: "Enjoy yourself." This is not a penance; it's supposed to be a pleasure. If you are not capable of enjoying the physical urge of racing you should drop out. So I whisper it again to myself. And I believe it.

"Ready... set... go." Expecting a different rhythm I move easily, but gently. No false start is recorded and we're into it. It's like an auction. This you decide a pace you can manage before-hand and stick to it. Others race-

ing alongside tempt you via the best drug on the market, adrenalin, to go faster, do more. It feels ridiculously easy. To match my target 1 min 35sec per 500-metre quarter, I drop the number of strokes per minute to a cruising 27, even lower after one minute.

The commentator, Chris Baillieu, an old friend, has me in the lead and the little box on the computerised monitor agrees, but shows the margin as only a few metres. I am certain half-way through that things don't feel too bad and that I should not do anything extravagant, just hold the lead at a narrow margin and save any spare juice for a final push.

In the last 500 metres, the commentary is fading and the rate of strokes per minute is rising. Then the box says I've dropped to second place. Okay, put in a 10-stroke burn and get it back. Four strokes later my closest pursuer is three metres behind and there's only 300 metres to go. I stop watching anything but the remaining metres as they click away.

The rest of the world has gone quiet, except for the voice of Simon Larkin, who I coached as an under-23 international in the single sculls and is one of the few voices I could accept at this point in the race. He is at my

shoulder, quietly telling me, "You're in front, just keep it going." As we come down to the line I am concentrating utterly on the fluctuating margin of the lead, sometimes one metre, sometimes three. We are down to the last few metres and with Simon's urging I think I'm there. But as soon as we stop it is ash and not nectar. Silver, not gold. John Mottram, from the Cambridge Free Press Club, has nipped in front in the last few strokes and I am left cursing.

This is a new experience. In my previous competitive life I rarely lost a nip-and-tuck finish, and I'm astonished to have it happen now. So much for Mr Con-

trol. Didn't know when to throw caution to the wind and get stuck in, did he? Let a tougher, sharper racer take him on the line. I'm ashamed that one who has preached so often that, come what may, you race through the line, not up to it, should let himself down in this way.

The difference between winning and losing is also about how you feel the physical damage. This time it hurt. But you soon forget and start making plans to train for more than six weeks before the next competition and to set the target well ahead of this one. Already, less than an hour after the race, the blood is up. Damn it, I'm hooked again.

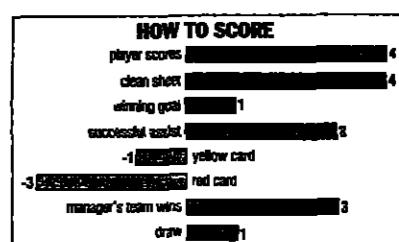
PHILIPS

ECOTEC



Today we publish the latest results of The Independent Fantasy Football League. The player scores are for all League games played until Sunday 30 November. The league table includes all scores up to 23 November. The monthly winner will receive a pair of tickets to an England home international, while the overall winner gets a trip to the 1998 World Cup in France.

Every time one of your players score you get four points. There are four points for a keeper or a defender every time their team keeps a clean sheet. If a player scores the winning goal, i.e. if there is a one goal difference in the scoreline, the player scoring the final goal for the winning team is awarded 1 bonus point awarded in addition to standard goal related points. Each successful assist, a pass judged by our experts to lead directly to a goal, will give a player 3 points. The opinion of our experts on the matter is final. Each player selected and starting a game will be awarded one point.



INDEPENDENT FANTASY FOOTBALL

OVERALL SCORE CALCULATED ON MATCHES PLAYED FROM 8 AUGUST - 30 NOVEMBER

LEAGUE TABLE

CALCULATED ON MATCHES PLAYED FROM 8 AUGUST - 23 NOVEMBER

POS NAME TEAM POINTS

1 Miss Lisa Wild Amoretto 553

2 Mr B. Sari The Untouchables 551

3 Mr David Aston Billy Boys 2nd II 551

4 Mr Chris King Seeking Victory 549

5 Mr Phil Tuff Pin Up 4 Ups 549

6 Mr David Evans Bodmin End Old Boys 549

7 Mr John Cox Southville FC 549

8 Mr Martin Pawley Robert's Rovers 548

9 Mr B. Sari Simply The Best 547

10 Mr Archer No Wright 545

11 Mr David Baker Mr David Baker 540

12 Mr Abdul Choudi Nickles 9th II 538

13 Mr Stewart Scot Unbeatable 538

14 Mr David Edmington Edmo United 537

15 Mr Tony Brazier Wewy For Short 536

16 Mr Ian Boyle Wembly Bundlers 535

17 Mr Stewart Scott The Dream Team 535

18 Mr A. Wingrove Tony's Brace 535

19 Mr Chris Thomas Scunthorpe Extras 535

20 Mr Tom Lyons Diane's Demons 535

21 Mr J. McCrossan Washed Up Army 534

22 Mr D. Depoil Quick Start 532

23 Mr Brady Look Lively 532

24 Mr P. Green Powis Rangers 531

25 Mr John Cox Retro Rovers 531

26 Mr E. Gromley Celid Warriors 530

27 Mr Killary The Killer Bees 530

28 Mr David Baker Dead Beat 530

29 Mr David Boreham Boreham United 529

30 Mr Ken Boyle Clogston Rovers 529

31 Mr P. Tuiser Pin Ups 2 529

32 Mr Michael Rickard Aller Lambeg 527

33 Mr J. Sali One Watt City 527

34 Mr Trevor Russ Sammy's Soccer Scorchers 526

35 Mr David Aston Billy's Boys 526

36 Mr J. Crossan Washed Up Army 524

37 Mr G. Bell Stunming Scents 524

38 Mr A. Cunningham The Zebra 523

39 Mr Steven Mann Rebecca Rovers 522

40 Mr David Aston Billy Boys 3rd II 522

41 Mr W. Barr Brookes Rangers 522

42 Mr C. Milne Grimsby's Fish 521

43 Mr D. Ackroyd Feather Boys 1 521

44 Mr B. Srai Feathers Lads 521

GOALKEEPERS

1 Seanan ARS 1 70 4.0

2 Lukic ARS 0 0 0.0

3 Wanninger ARS 11 27 2.1

4 Bostick ARS 1 21 1.0

5 Oakes ARS 1 15 1.5

6 Watson BAR 1 70 4.0

7 Potts BAR 1 12 1.0

8 Edwards BAR 1 12 1.0

9 Lunn BAR 1 12 1.0

10 Lunn BAR 1 12 1.0

11 Lunn BAR 1 12 1.0

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26 Lunn BAR 1 12 1.0

27 L

Did some bright spark say: 'Here is a chance to make lots of money'?

Many years ago I wrote a column saying that rugby had failed to catch up with the invention of the jet engine. My point was that, as aeroplanes now existed which could rapidly traverse long distances, lengthy tours were no longer necessary. A team from the Southern Hemisphere could come to these islands for one or two matches, and vice versa.

A former Lion commented to me that, while there was a good deal of sense in what I had written, I seemed to have taken no account of the strains that would be imposed on the players. I replied that a tour of two or three weeks would surely cause less stress than one lasting several months. He was so

The visits of New Zealand, South Africa and Australia have un-

doubtedly brought about some tiredness in the players. Unfortunately, the tiredness has been in the players from the host countries. The visitors are, I will not say as fresh as daisies but certainly with a good few matches in them yet.

No team is in greater need of recuperation and rest than England. And no wonder. I do not think New Zealand have ever taken on four successive Saturdays, Australia, South Africa, France and then South Africa again. No doubt the present New Zealand side could cope with such a schedule more easily and successfully than England have done. But they would be showing some wear and tear at the end of it.

What I should like to know is this. Did some bright spark at the Rugby Football Union say: "Here is an

opportunity for us to make lots and lots of lovely money?" Or did he say: "Here is an opportunity to pitch our national side against the very best opponents in the world, a series of confrontations from which we can only benefit?"

If it was the latter, it was a miscalculation. In teaching – not necessarily rugby, but teaching generally – there are two approaches. One is to congratulate the pupil but to point out that there are one or two matters which need to be put right. The other is to encourage him (or her) for slipped work which has to be corrected. The first approach is much the better because it builds up the pupil's confidence.

The visits of the teams from the Southern Hemisphere have broken down confidence. The effects of the Lions' summer tour have been dis-

ALAN WATKINS



ON RUGBY

sipated. What are now called the Celtic nations will, I think, pick up their spirits more easily. On Saturday's evidence, Wales now have the basis of a formidable side. If Neil Jenkins returns to full-back, Arwel Thomas comes in at outside-half.

Leuan Evans is fit. Craig and Scott Quinnell are brought in, and a top-class loose head prop is acquired from somewhere, my native land may yet surprise everybody.

That will be in the Five Nations' Championship, shortly to be expanded and quite right too. There is no reason why England should not win some matches in that competition as well. But whereas Wales have come to terms with their status as a second-class rugby nation, England had, until the events of the last few weeks, seen themselves as a major power with a guaranteed seat at the top table.

Several factors played a part in this self-estimate. There were four Five Nations' championships (including three grand slams) in the 1990s. There was the new Twickenham. "Swing low, sweet chariot."

and the rise of English rugby chauvinism, which is just as objectionable as the Welsh variety used to be in the 1970s.

And yet – here is the curious thing – a team containing several English players defeated the world champions only a few months ago. It was, admittedly, a joint enterprise involving representatives of all four home countries. Nevertheless, English players made a significant contribution to the Lions' success.

But – here is an even more curious thing – Clive Woodward, the England coach, chose not to build his team around the Lions contingent he had available to him, but to go off on frolics of his own. He is now blaming the selections policies of the English Premier Division clubs, which deprive him of choice, in particular at outside-half. By

signing up foreigners of one sort or another.

There was a time before professionalism, when the RFU neatly succeeded in confining First Division teams to England qualified players much as the union had done (and presumably still does) with the divisional sides. There is now a clear conflict of interest between the national side and the clubs, and no amount of hopeful talk about goodwill is going to resolve it.

But Wales had four English club players at Wembley, which must be a record, and they may have more in the future. Professionalism has changed everything. If Woodward and the RFU act in restraint of competition and free movement of labour, they may have the European Court breathing down their necks in addition to their other woes.

FOOTBALL

Everton deny Hinchcliffe is up for sale

Howard Kendall, the Everton manager, yesterday denied that he is prepared to sell the England left-back, Andy Hinchcliffe, in order to finance new signings.

The 28-year-old Hinchcliffe, who recently signed a new five-year contract, was left out for the home defeat against Tottenham at the weekend, which left the Goodison club rooted to the bottom of the Premiership table.

"If you have heard that as a rumour, then I can assure you it is just that, a rumour," Kendall said. "I left Andy out because I felt it was the best thing to do at the time. I wanted to bring our new defender Carl Tiler into the side. I haven't felt the need to talk to Andy about it. No doubt sometime this week he will ask for an explanation and I will tell him."

Should Hinchcliffe leave, he would command a fee in the region of £3m, with West Ham among interested buyers.

The deal which would have taken the Coventry City defender David Burrows to Sheffield Wednesday, with Mark Pembrey plus cash moving in the opposite direction, is off – midfielder Pembrey having decided to stay at Hillsborough.

Gary McAllister will know today the severity of the knee injury he suffered during Coventry's 2-0 defeat against

Leicester on Saturday. The 32-year-old playmaker, a key figure for Scotland in the World Cup finals, will be given the results of a scan taken at a Birmingham hospital.

Sheffield United have signed the 33-year-old Dean Saunders for £400,000 from First Division promotion rivals Nottingham Forest. The striker – now at his 10th club – is the third new face to arrive at Bramall Lane in the last week.

Old Trafford is in line to host a European final for the first time. The 55,000-capacity home of Manchester United is one of five grounds being considered by Uefa for the next May's final of the Champions' League or the European Cup-Winners Cup. However, United would not be allowed to stage the European Cup final on their own turf should they get that far.

The striker Ian Blackstone has been given a six-month suspension by the Football Association for a mass brawl in a non-League game.

Blackstone, the former York and Scarborough forward, has been fined £100 and will be suspended from the 15th of this month to 15 June because of the serious nature of the offence which occurred when he was playing for Harrogate Town in a Unibond League First Division game against Workington in October.

'Small-minded' referees may drive Ravanelli out of France

Fabrizio Ravanelli has threatened to walk out of French football if referees do not stop discriminating against him.

"If they want to drive me out of France, they're going about it the right way," the former Middlesbrough striker said after being refused a penalty in Marseilles' 1-0 defeat to Nantes on Saturday. "I can't go on like this. It's so small-minded."

The £5m French record signing was accused in the media of diving to win a penalty when Marseilles beat Paris St-Germain three weeks ago. "Ever since, referees have given every decision against me," he said.

The Italian international

received support from his club captain, Laurent Blanc, who said, "It's blatant, referees are singling him out."

Ravanelli's compatriot, Marco Simone, who plays for Paris St-Germain, told him to grow up, however. "This sort of thing happens in football. It's swings and roundabouts," he said.

His coach at Marseilles, Roland Courbis, wondered whether they could afford to put Ravanelli on the bench. "He's the club's biggest investment, but the way things are going we can't use him," he said. "If that continues, we have got to look at the commercial implications of keeping him."

If Ilkeston Town beat Scunthorpe United in Saturday's FA Cup second-round tie, their captain will be desperate for a third-round trip to one of his many former clubs. Phil Shaw meets an Highbury old boy with something to prove.

The road that led Nicky Law from the marble halls of Highbury to the home Ilkeston Town built on an old council rubbish dump was full of twists and turns. But nothing prepared him for his first experience of the FA Cup as a non-League player.

Flashback to August. The car taking Ilkeston's Matt Carmichael to the preliminary round tie at Buxton broke down, so a YTS boy of 17 deputised. The striker finally arrived at half-time, went on and scored the only goal. As Law reflected, with a smile and a shake of the shaved head, it would never have happened at the Arsenal.

Ilkeston, whom the 36-year-old Londoner captains, as he did the Gunners' youth team 20 years and as many hairstyles ago, now have battled through six rounds. A Premiership side would have the Cup and a

place in Europe to show for such a sequence. The Dr Martens League Midland Division club's reward is a second-round trip to Scunthorpe on Saturday.

For the majority of the mainly youthful squad assembled by Ilkeston's manager, Keith Alexander, pitting themselves against an above-average Third Division outfit may be as good as it gets. Law has known bigger occasions in a career spanning nearly 550 League appearances, yet looks upon the game at Gladstone Park as possibly his last chance to seize the spotlight.

Until now it has played hard to get. As an England schoolboy international snapped up by Arsenal at 14, he served his apprenticeship before graduating to the professional ranks and becoming a regular in the reserves alongside Paul Davis, Chris Whyte, Paul Vaessen and Raphael Meade.

In 1979, a fortnight before Arsenal contested the FA Cup final with Manchester United, Law was substitute for the first team at Aston Villa. The 17-year-old defender was not summoned from the bench to join Pat Jennings, Liam Brady, Frank Stapleton and Graham Rix and never came as close again to top-flight football.

"The manager, Terry Neill,

we were getting stuffed 5-1 and Villa were taking us apart. It wasn't the ideal time to send a young kid on."

Fast forward to last autumn. Law had no sooner left Chesterfield, the eighth of his clubs, than they embarked on a run which took them to within a whisker of Wembley. Instead of helping them in the two semi-finals against Middlesbrough, he had to support them to the stands.

His biggest regret, however,

is not making more of his time

at Arsenal. "I was my own worst

enemy," he said. "The opportunity was there and I wasted it. I was earning good money – £150 a week was a lot 18, 19 years ago – but I probably didn't train hard enough and knuckled down to it."

"When my contract was up, they called me in. I could tell what was coming the moment I walked in to see Terry Neill. I suddenly realised I hadn't done enough. It was a sad day but Don Howe took me to one side and said: 'You've got something – stick at it!'"

Howe recommended him to Norman Hunter at Barnsley,

where his time included a quarter-final tussle with Liverpool. Typically, he missed out through injury. Then came Blackpool, Plymouth, Notts County, Scarborough, Rotherham and Chesterfield. "What's kept me going," he said, "is the feeling that I let a golden chance slip by at one of the world's greatest clubs."

Last stop on his full-time circuit was Hereford, in what proved to be their final League campaign and "an absolute nightmare" for Law. "My manager at Chesterfield, John Duncan, said he couldn't guarantee me a regular place. I left a bit hasty and signed for Hereford on the understanding that I'd come in three days a week."

"When things started to go wrong it became six days a week. If we lost on Saturday we had to go in on Sunday. I was driving three hours each way from my home in Nottingham to do an hour and a half's training."

Alexander lured him back to Derbyshire midway through the season. Law has found aspects of the part-timer's life a culture shock – like the three-inch nail he trod on in the shower recently – but after what the manager describes as "a sticky start" this season his experience has been crucial in Ilkeston's promotion push.

Although Law thought he knew all about the lure of the Cup, their run has been an eye-opener. "When we went to Buxton with a few hundred people watching I remember thinking: 'This is the FA Cup? Then we drew Rossendale, who I'd never heard of. And you're wondering: 'How many more?'"

RTM Newcastle, another name to test his credibility, came next. Followed by Hyde, Chorley and Boston United. "Believe me, this is the hard way. People in the pro game don't realise how hard some of these little teams graft."

Although Ilkeston will be the little team at Scunthorpe, they are heartened by scouting reports which suggest that their hosts allow opponents to play. Law, who also runs the club's Football in the Community scheme and coaches at Notts County's centre of excellence, acknowledges the size of the task but makes no secret of his third-round wish list.

"Arsenal away would be fantastic, of course. I'd love to go back. So many memories. Or Manchester United. After 10 goals I'd come off and say I was injured! But seriously, though we couldn't pretend to live with sides like that, it would be a great day. It's the perfect incentive for Saturday."

Illustrating accounts of sex, lives and visual hype from Bradford to Australia

Not a vintage year as far as the quantity of rugby league books goes, 1997 has made up for it with quality and contrast.

Take two offerings from opposite ends of last season's Super League experience, for example. *Running With The Bulls* by Graham Clay (League Publications, £9.99) is a rapidly produced account of Bradford's title-winning season, but very nicely put together by a workaholic who took most of the 200 photos as well as writing the text.

Not every season at any old club would justify this sort of obsessive, blow-by-blow account, but 1997 at Oldham most certainly does. Bradford's legion of fans will pounce on it for Christmas, but those with a more general interest

in the game will enjoy it for the light it throws on what it takes to produce the success that the Bulls warranted in this year.

The timing of Oldham RLFC: The Complete History 1876-1997 by Michael Turner (self-published, £19) could hardly be more poignant.

Although the project had been simmering for years, it came to the boil just as the club was going to the wall a few weeks ago. The complete history was in danger of becoming more literally complete than Turner or any of the other devotees of one of the game's original clubs wanted to contemplate.

In the event, the launch of a new Oldham club is recognised by a last-minute slip into the book. The game lives to fight another day.

in the town and the book is an eloquent illustration of why it matters.

If ever a club had a monument to the richness of its history, then this book is it. It is the first English club history of its quality and the first to compare with the best of the Australian equivalents.

Having said that, it might be a few years before the game in Britain yields a biography as revealing as Ian Roberts' *Finding Out* by Paul Freeman (Random House, £29.95 in Australia, awaiting publication here).

Roberts, the former Manly (that's the club, for heaven's sake) and Australia prop, has an astonishing story to tell. It's the story of how he concealed something he had known from the start of his rugby career – namely that he was, as he

puts it, just about as queer as it was possible to be – and how he has, over the last year or so, come out as the first openly gay player.

Everyone already knew Roberts

gay scene gives the book a depth of insight into Roberts' "other" life, away from the rugby field, that could not have been achieved in any other way.

You get an occasional feeling of being harangued about the unfairness of the world to gays, but that is a small price to pay for such an extraordinary life story. It is not necessary to fancy Ian Roberts to find it compelling reading.

Offiah: My Autobiography by Martin Offiah with David Lawrence (Collins Willow, £15.99) might seem straightforward stuff by comparison, although set alongside the 1993 offering from the same team it is positively soul-baring.

Offiah has always been one of the harder men in the game to get to know, but he opens up considerably

in this book, even to the extent of debunking rumours that he too is gay.

The most interesting episode of his story is the new material about his return to rugby union with Bedford and his discovery that the grass was not really greener.

Arko – My Game by Ken Arthurson (Ironbark, £13.95 from Open Rugby) is an important document in the recent history of the game, especially for the veteran Australian administrator's account of the Super League war. It will come as no surprise to anyone who has followed the saga that his British counterpart, Maurice Lindsay, does not get a great press.

Sex rears its head again, I'm afraid, in *Inside Out – Rugby League Under Scrutiny* by Roy Masters (Ironbark, £13.95 from Open Rugby).

It's the usual Masters mixture of pretentious gobbledegook and dazzling insight.

It's worth wading through a lot of drivel to find out that the first job that the architect of Super League, John Ribot, had when he came to play in Sydney was repossessing televisions. Better still is an anecdote about the Test scrum-half, Ricky Stuart, who awoke after a big night out with his team-mates staring at a ceiling that he knew was not his.

Beside him, to his horror, was his coach's wife. There's a promising career over, thinks Stuart, until he turns the other way and finds, to his enormous relief, his coach.

If ever a night deserved a book of its own, that must be it.

– Dave Hadfield

England expect to feel squeeze in World Cup seedings

The World Cup draw is not until Thursday but the lobbying for position has been going on for weeks. This morning the seeds are revealed and England are not optimistic. Glenn Moore, in Marseilles, examines their prospects of a seeding.

It was not just the movers and shakers of world football that blew into Marseilles yesterday: the Mistral was also whistling into town, which could make the

World Cup draw, which is to be held in the open air, more lively than the exhibition match which is to precede it.

The actual process of the draw is yet to be released, but, for England, it may be no bad thing if the carefully arranged balls, hats, or pieces of paper are blown all over the Stade Vélodrome. They will hear officially today, but the whispers on the wind suggest that England will not, after all, be seeded.

The FA were still lobbying hard behind the scenes last night but, in public, they were facing up to the prospect of not being seeded. "It will be a disappoint-

ment if we are not seeded," Glenn Hoddle, the England coach, said, "but whatever will be, will be. Being seeded is not the advantage it used to be when you played three games in one venue."

"There are six or seven teams that can win the World Cup and we are one of them. Eventually we would have to beat the best so, whenever we get them, and wherever we get them, we will be ready for the job."

If the Fifa rankings are incorporated into the seeding, which is usually decided on the basis of previous World Cup performance, England may well squeeze into the seeds. "We be-

lieve the rankings [in which England are sixth] reflect the real progress made in recent years by the England team," Hoddle added. "We have a new respect in the world. Whether we are seeded or not others will want to avoid us at all costs."

If England are not seeded there is a school of thought which suggests they would welcome Brazil on the basis that, assuming England and Brazil qualified as the top two in the group, they would not meet them again until the final. This, of course, was the scenario in 1970 when England lost

to Brazil in the group stages but still went through to the quarter-finals. Unfortunately West Germany then intervened to cancel the re-match in the final.

This, though, is unlikely. Brazil will be kicking off the tournament in Paris and it is doubtful that Fifa, or France, would welcome the prospect of England's fans being part of the opening extravaganza.

Wherever England start they may be without Sol Campbell. The defender collected his second yellow card of the qualifying tournament in Rome and is thus under threat of suspension. England, and other affected

countries, are seeking an amnesty partly on the grounds that Brazil and France had an advantage in avoiding suspensions as they did not have to qualify.

"Everybody should start from the same position when we go to France. We want Sol available," Hoddle added. To grant an amnesty would go against the principle established in Euro '96 when Jürgen Klinsmann and Nadal were among those suspended while England, or France, did not have to qualify, were untroubled. A compromise is being mooted in which only those who received red cards in the last qualifying game would be suspended.

The local support, whose following is won this ancient port the

right to host Thursday's match-cum-draw, will not be able to pass an early judgement on Ravanelli as Italy's representative in the gala match. Alessandro Costacurta, England's Paul Ince, is there; Scotland's replacement for the injured Gary McAllister is undecided.

Ireland's fans won the Fair Play Award yesterday for their sporting behaviour during the Republic's unsuccessful qualifying campaign. Robbie Fowler had been a contender after he attempted to pay a penalty given in his favour in last season's Arsenal-Liverpool game revolved. Ravanelli's threat, page 30

Brittin expects every woman to do her duty as England fly out to take on the world

England women's cricket team set out to India today to defend the World Cup. Mike Rowbottom witnessed their final training session at Surrey's indoor centre.

Cricket tours to India have been known to throw up the odd problem – as it were – and the one on which the England women's team embark today has run true to form – as it were.

"We are flying to Delhi," England's record scorer, Jan Brittin, said. "But we have heard that the opening ceremony is in Calcutta."

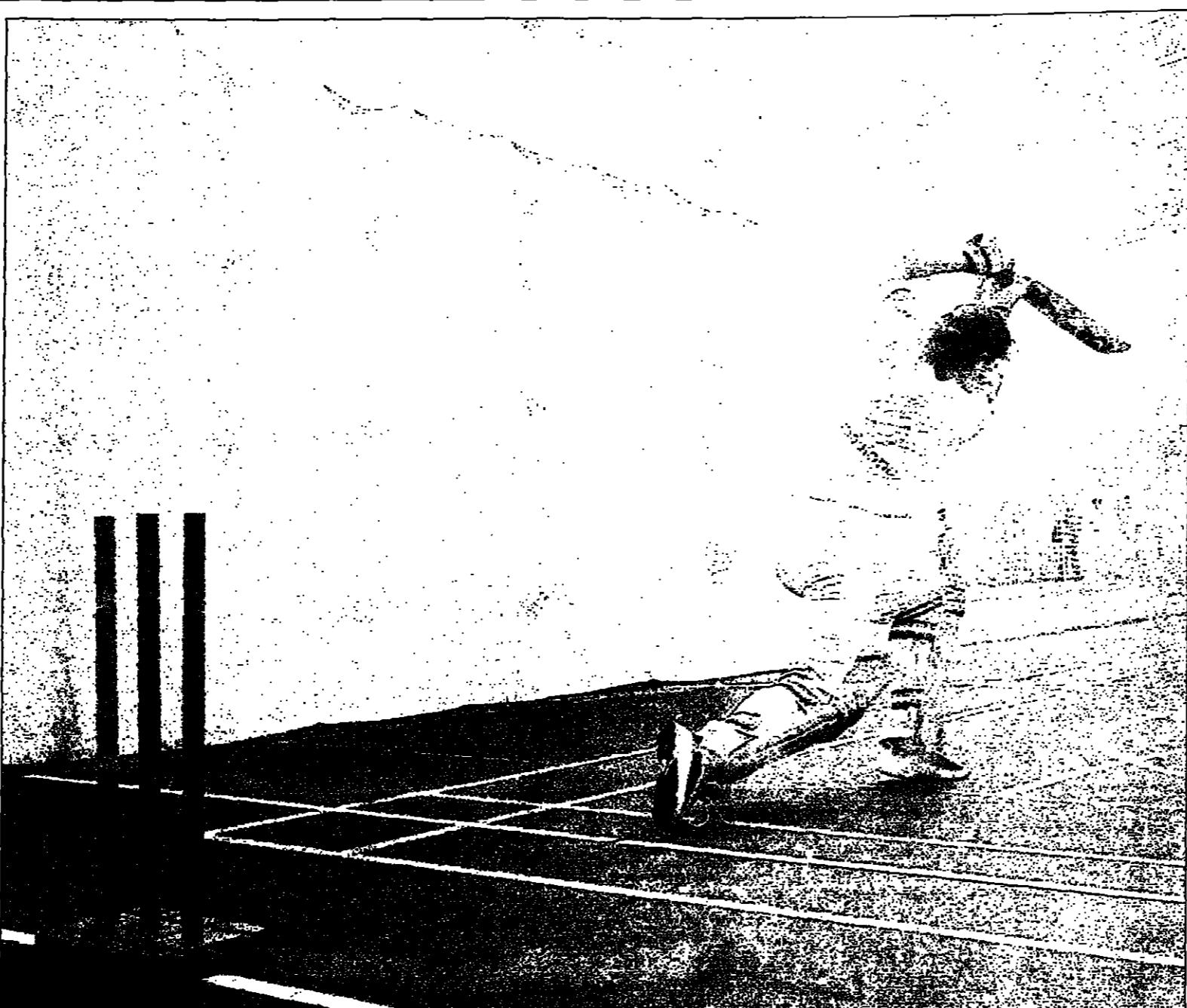
As they prepare to retain the World Cup they won within these shores four years ago, England are aware that the next four weeks are going to involve a lot of travelling.

Hyderabad, Pune and Nagpur are already scheduled for group matches. Then they hope to be venturing further afield for the knock-out stages.

The holders, who have received coaching advice from Mike Gatting, Dermot Reeve and Geoff Arnold in the past year, have been joined joint favourites along with New Zealand, who they beat in the last World Cup final, at Lord's.

The Kiwis are in the other group, along with the hosts. England's main immediate opposition will come from South Africa and Australia.

All the usual precautions are being taken to avoid the fate which befalls so many sporting tourists in India. Flint would have killed for.



Clare Connor gets in some last minute batting practice yesterday before the squad fly out for the World Cup in India

Photograph: Peter Jay

When England last played there 18 months ago, Clare Connor, who is among those flying out, spent three days in hospital with a severe stomach upset. So, bolter water and no salads.

The England party which leaves Heathrow tonight is a different proposition to the one which toured India in 1996. Pre-

viously undreamt of funding has offered the players a level of support that Rachael Heyhoe-Flint would have killed for.

This year there was a National Lottery award of £76,000 to the Women's Cricket Association, plus inclusion in the four-year, £14m sponsorship deal which Vodafone have signed with both the national teams.

Not the least advance is removing the obligation on players to pay their own way, or at least to contribute hugely towards it. Even three years ago, players were contributing £2,000 each to tour Australia.

"I dread to think how much I have paid over the years," said Brittin, who has played internationally for more than 20 years, "although I wouldn't have not gone."

When she goes this time, she and her 13 colleagues will be accompanied by a manager, two coaches, a physiotherapist and two sports scientists skilled in sports psychology. And as well as feeling different to the way they did in previous years, Eng-

land will also look different – this year their traditional culottes have been replaced by trousers.

The trousers era looks like being the beginning of the Charlotte Edwards era for the World Cup holders. This 17-year-old from Pidley near Huntingdon has already made her mark opening the batting with Brittin since becoming the youngest England player when she was capped at the age of 16.

Edwards has already shown

she is made of stern stuff – she learned her cricket playing for boys teams, and turns out regularly alongside her father and brother for Ramsey in the Cambridgeshire Premier League. She doesn't sound like the type to be put off by a few bouncers and a spot of slugging...

1997 HERO HONDA WORLD CUP (India, 29 Dec): England group matches: 10 Dec v Australia (Mumbai); 12 Dec v Pakistan (Mumbai); 14 Dec v Denmark (Hyderabad); 16 Dec v Ireland (Pune); 18 Dec v Australia (Calcutta); 20 Dec v New Zealand (Calcutta); 22 Dec v Chile (Calcutta); 24 Dec v Scotland (Calcutta); 26 Dec v France (Calcutta); 28 Dec Final (Calcutta).

Berg finds United strike force in awesome form

Henning Berg believes the Manchester United juggernaut is becoming unstoppable at Old Trafford. The Norwegian defender feels no team can cope with their attacking power at home.

United are sweeping all before them in the Premiership and in Europe and they have scored 20 goals in their last four home games. Berg feels this is testimony to the depth and quality of their strike force.

"We have so much quality in the team that it's very hard to defend against us," he said. "I think any team coming to Old Trafford will struggle because of the way we are playing offensively. With our strikers, Teddy Sheringham, Andy Cole and Ole Gunnar Solskjær, it's hard for any team to combat them because of the form they are in."

"Then in midfield, we have Ryan Giggs, who is in tremendous form. Butt, Beckham and Scholes. With so much quality going forward, it's going to be very, very hard for any team to defend against that."

Blackburn tried to stop United by playing Chris Sutton as a lone striker and packing the midfield. However, that plan did not work and neither did West Ham and Sheffield Wednesday's tactic of attacking United earlier in the season.

"Teams try different tactics against us," Berg said. "When West Ham came here they tried to attack, and it was the same with Sheffield Wednesday. You take a chance if you go out and attack us because if you don't score, then we are always likely to be beaten."

"Blackburn, maybe, looked at that and thought we can't

come here and attack because that's going to leave spaces for them to score. But when we play three strikers up front, and with Giggs and Beckham in midfield, it's still very hard to defend against us."

Berg admits United are even better than he thought they were before he joined them in his £5m summer move from Blackburn. In particular, he is impressed by their professional attitude. "I knew they had quality, but I've found that it's not about individuals, it's about how they get together and that's the main thing," he said.

"It's very rare to get that in a team and especially so early in a season. They are so mature in that when they win a game they don't celebrate. When we played away to Feyenoord and we won I was looking around the dressing room after the game."

"I thought it was a tremendous result because it had virtually put us through to the quarter-finals, but they were just sitting there as if it were just a normal game. I could not believe it, but they used to succeed."

Berg's compatriot, Solskjær, thinks his best form is yet to come after kick-starting his season against Blackburn yesterday. The 24-year-old Norwegian talent has scored five goals in as many starts and said: "I think I am improving day by day. I think I have improved from last year and I have learned more during the time I have been out injured."

"It would be nice to get my first hat-trick but two goals is enough to start with," Solskjær, who has scored twice in each of his last two Premiership games, said.

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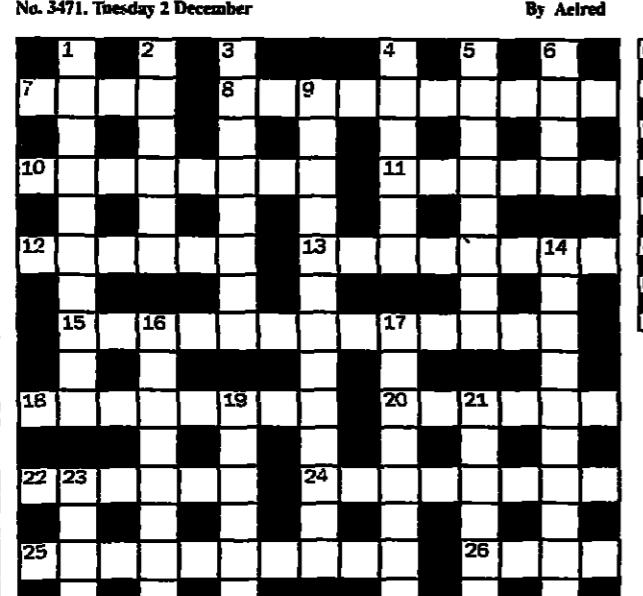
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THE INDEPENDENT CROSSWORD

No. 3471. Tuesday 2 December

By Aledred

Monday's Solution



ACROSS
7 Almost crazy boy in Scotland (4)
8 Dissolute caliph has to call in help of regular characters (10)
10 Notice non-conservative speech is an extra (8)
11 Group of at least three coopers arresting one? (6)
12 About to play pongo, encounter a barrier (6)
13 They produce winter warmth in the sun, the calculating at Xmas? (4,4)
15 Be short of a place to speak? I state's showing indifference (13)
18 Stretch of land holds answer to deal (8)
20 One male with little protection against European

drink (6)
22 Learner in a game is a strikingly handsome youth (6)
24 Wrong to hold time as lasting forever (6)
25 Brawling spreads round Irish street with new play starting then (5,5)
26 It's not odd that time should be lost in race (4)
DOWN
1 Laugh loudly about funny English construction vehicle (4,6)
2 Not asked to keep a number free (6)
3 A hand working round French company's ranch (8)
4 Friend secures right to church package (6)

5 Club ripe for takeover in country? (8)
6 Use deceit to get university place (4)
9 Woman on distant object which appears to be an old bike (5-8)
14 Craftsman apparently doing impossibly well in the Olympics? (4-6)
16 Tin with drink is found in channel (8)
17 Has time to change and limit power of fellow sellor (8)
19 One certain to be plentiful (6)
21 To polish up study is an onerous task (6)
23 In the vessel one is an irritating person (3)

pay-per-view market and Frank Warren promoting him, there's nothing to stop him earning £100m. Warren has done a fantastic job. The heavyweight champion [Lewis] should really be ahead, but Naz has passed him under Warren."

A recent poll in a British national newspaper put Lewis as No 1 earner with Hamed in second place, but Hamed's commercial interests are now huge.

The *Forbes* list, headed by the basketball player Michael Jordan with \$78.3 (£48.9m), puts Hamed at No 22 and the WBC champion Lewis at 35th with identical ring fortunes.

THE MONEY MEN

Total Income (m)
1 Michael Jordan (Basketball) 763
2 David Beckham (Football) 543
3 Oscar De La Hoya (Boxing) 470
4 Michael Schumacher (F1) 350
5 Wayne Gretzky (Hockey) 270
6 Tiger Woods (Golf) 240
7 Shaquille O'Neal (Basketball) 234
8 David Beckham (Football) 190
9 Joe Sakic (Ice Hockey) 170
10 Grant Hill (Basketball) 170
11 Steve Nash (Basketball) 160
12 Arnold Palmer (Golf) 160
13 Horace Grant (Basketball) 148
14 Andre Agassi (Tennis) 145
15 Andre Agassi (Tennis) 141
16 David Robinson (Basketball) 130
17 Tony Hawk (Skateboarding) 120
18 Michael Chang (Tennis) 120
19 Dennis Rodman (Basketball) 120
20 Joseph Howard (Boxing) 120
21 Gary Payton (Basketball) 112
22 Steve Nash (Basketball) 110
23 Hakeem Olajuwon (Basketball) 110
24 Dennis Rodman (Basketball) 110
25 Mike Piazza (Baseball) 105
26 Legend League (Boxing) 90
27 Agustín (in millions) (Boxing) 80 (includes salary and endorsements)

Source: *Forbes* magazine

Hamed top of British earners

Prince Naseem Hamed's earnings are only just the start of the biggest financial success story in British sport. Hamed's manager Brendan Ingle reckons the boxer will reach the nine-figure mark before he is finished punching for huge pay days.

The *Forbes* list, headed by the basketball player Michael Jordan with \$78.3 (£48.9m), puts Hamed at No 22 and the WBC champion Lewis at 35th with identical ring fortunes.

The *Forbes* list, headed by the basketball player Michael Jordan with \$78.3 (£48.9m), puts Hamed at No 22 and the WBC champion Lewis at 35th with identical ring fortunes.

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